The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XII. SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1854. No. 562.

CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

The Real Danger of the War 585
The New Stamp Act 586
The Money Market 586
Our Trade 587
Japan Entering the Commercial World 587
The War 589
AGRICULTURE:—
Landlords and Tenant-Farmers 589
Spirit of the Trade Circulars 589
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:—
Paris 590
CORRESPONDENCE:—
Blockade of the White Sea 591
Imperial Parliament 591
NEWS OF THE WEEK:—
Court and Aristocracy 592
Metropolis 592
Provinces 592
Ireland 592
Foreign and Colonial 592
Commercial & Miscellaneous News 594
LITERATURE:—
On the Atmospheric Changes which Produce Rain and Wind, &c. 594
The History of Servia and the Servian Revolution, &c. 594

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market ... 595
Bankers' Price Current 596
Malls 597
Weekly Corn Returns 597
Commercial Epitome 597
Cotton 598
Markets of Manufacturing Districts .. 599
American Corn and Flour Markets ... 599
LONDON MARKETS:—
State of Corn Trade for the Week ... 599
Colonial & Foreign Produce Markets 600
Postscript 601
Additional Notices 601
Price Current 602
Imports and Exports 603
Trade and Navigation Returns 605

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market ... 603
Share List and Traffic Returns 604

The Political Economist.

THE REAL DANGER OF THE WAR.

We have never felt the slightest misgiving as to the *power* of England and France to conduct the war to a brilliantly triumphant and permanently successful issue, whatever might be the part ultimately taken by Prussia and Austria. If the great German States side with us loyally and earnestly, the retreat of the Russian army is cut off; it will be hemmed in on all sides by forces vastly superior in numbers and appointments and incomparably better placed; and its only alternatives will be utter destruction or a surrender at discretion. Such a defeat as would ensue in that case, and such marked inferiority on the part of Russia as would then be manifest, would probably entail two other results, both of them of the utmost consequence with respect to the future peace and freedom of Europe—viz., the adhesion of Sweden and Persia to the common cause. The adhesion of Sweden would enable us to restore Finland to its original owner, and thus cripple Russia more than any other single conquest; for the coast of Finland commands the entrance to St Petersburg. The bonâ fide aid and sincere behaviour of Prussia might also end in the abstraction of the Livonian Provinces from Russia, and their restoration to their German relatives, and thus the Southern as well the Northern shore of the Gulf of Finland would be handed over to the rivals of Nicholas. At the other extremity of the Empire, the adhesion of Persia to the Allied Powers, which would certainly follow any decided and unmistakeable disaster to Russian arms (and might probably even now be enforced by the vigorous action of English force or English diplomacy in the Persian Gulf), would entail the loss of Georgia and the establishment there and in the Caucasus of such a permanent barrier against Russian encroachment towards the East as would set our minds at rest for centuries with regard to the tranquillity of our Indian Empire.

If, on the other hand, Austria and Prussia should ultimately turn against us and embrace the cause of their fellow-despot, the war would indeed be longer, severer, more extensive, and altogether altered in its character and in its localities, but if we were resolute and hearty, our ultimate success would still be certain, and probably even more signal and beneficent. Its issue *then* would not be simply the rescue of Turkey, but the emancipation of Hungary, Italy, Germany, and possibly Poland—not merely the defeat of despotism in one quarter, but its total and final discomfiture throughout Europe—not merely the prevention of one meditated wrong, but the redress of the accumulated wrongs of many generations in many lands. The war in that case might be protracted, obstinate, and bloody; but the peace which followed it would probably endure for centuries, because it would be founded not on artificial but on natural arrangements, because it respected both the affinities of nations and the rights of individual men. Our success would be certain, not only because our power would be great and our cause just, but because we should find ourselves supported by allies immeasurably mightier than even Austria and Prussia—by the Poles, fighting for an extinguished nationality—by the Hungarians, fighting for a trampled constitution, hallowed to their affections by the traditions of centuries—by the Italians, fighting for a freedom which they have never yet conquered (because the odds against them were too great), but for which they have never ceased to sigh and strive—by the insurgent Germans, fighting for the liberal institutions which had been always promised to them in the hour of danger and always withheld from them in the day of victory. We should find ourselves allied with and strengthed by every aspiration and every affection which can stimulate men to effort, or harden them to endure privation, or nerve them to face danger, or elevate them to make sacrifices—with that love of liberty, of justice, of civilisation, of sacred homes, of unviolated sanctities, which of all human passions is at once the strongest and the noblest. In such a case our triumph could not fail to be as brilliant as it would be beneficent,—if only we are conscious of the grandeur of our mission, and willing to bend all our energies to its performance—if only we cast aside all *arrière-pensées*, and had no faithless or pusillanimous terror of the consequences of our own success.

Our greatest dificulty would be in the case—still it would seem far from improbable,—of Austria maintaining a strict neutrality—sufficient just to tie our hands and those of Russia from undertaking any active operations against her—sufficient just to prevent Russia from countenancing an Hungarian and France an Italian insurrection—sufficient just to hamper, if not to paralyse both belligerents;—and of Prussia backing her, as she would do, in this selfish policy. Even then, however, if we are true to ourselves, we need feel no apprehension as to the result. It may require more strenuous and prolonged efforts, and the despatch of larger forces on our part, to bring our enemy to terms, but to the strength of the Western Powers, *seriously and resolutely put forth*, we do not believe that Russia can offer any very effectual resistance. We believe it is in our power to take the Crimea, to re-open the Danube, to detach Georgia, probably even to drive our foes back across the Pruth. We are sure it is in our power to keep the entire command of the Euxine, to destroy every Russian ship that ventures out into the open sea, and permanently to blockade the Gulf of Finland;—and we conceive it impossible for Nicholas long to hold out against such energetic measures. Our real and only danger comes from ourselves—not from our enemies. If success is doubtful, its dubiosity can only arise from *our not being sufficiently in earnest*—from a spirit of compromise still lingering in our council chambers—from our anxiety rather to have a short war than an effective one—from thinking of a speedy peace rather than an enduring one. We do not say that such is the case: we only say that we fear no other danger, and entertain no other misgiving.

The point on which we desire to warn the country to be on its guard is this. We are at present bound up with allies whose feelings and ultimate views are notorious by different from our own, and we have Ministers who, though they have acted throughout with spirit, dignity, and consistency, are warm friends of peace and order, and are deeply impressed with the grave and sad responsibilities of their position and their crisis. Prussia, we know, is decidedly friendly to Nicholas, and would willingly patch up a peace on any terms. Austria is anxious, no doubt, to be relieved from the incubus of Russian preponderance, cannot consent to the permanent occupation of the Principalities, and would be glad if the navigation of the Danube were re-opened, though she has so long tamely acquiesced in its being silted up. *But any real weakening or disastrous humiliation of Russia will not suit the purposes and does not enter into the views of either of*

the German Powers. Of this we may be quite certain. Austria would ill like to see herself embraced and overshadowed by the Russian annexation of Wallachia and Moldavia; she would ill like to see her great river entirely in the hands of her colossal neighbour; but there is one thing which she would assuredly like still less—and that is, such a diminution of either the actual power or the prestige of Russia as would impair her capacity of aiding Austria to overawe, crush, or conquer her oppressed and rebellious subjects. It will not answer to either of the German Powers permanently to lose the alliance or materially to weaken the resources of their fellow-despot. Therefore, as soon as ever Nicholas can be persuaded to evacuate the Principalities, or even to promise to do so on obtaining certain nominal concessions to save his pride, these Powers will declare themselves satisfied, and will use all their influence to urge us to accept these terms, and to terminate the war on the basis of the *status quo*, possibly adding some stipulation as to the better maintenance of the navigation of the Danube. They will have gained *their* point; and thenceforth all their efforts will be directed to prevent us from gaining ours. They will advise, they will entreat, they will remonstrate, they will mediate, they will protocol; they will hint at ulterior dangers, they may even venture on something like a menace of throwing their weight into the opposite scale, if we refuse to accept proposals of peace which they deem reasonable.

Our Ministers will then find themselves in this position. On the one side lies the proffer of a peace, which they cannot indeed pretend to deem satisfactory—seeing that it leaves disputes still unadjusted and pretexts for future aggression and future wars still undestroyed; but which will leave Russia baffled, checked, mortified, and with a warning which may keep her quiet for a considerable time; which will leave Turkey at all events safe from aggression for some years to come, during which time her internal ameliorations may go on unchecked;—and which will enable us to disband our armies, to recall our ships, to reduce our expenditure, and to avoid the horrors and responsibilities of prolonged bloodshed. On the other hand lies a continuation of the war with the certain discountenance and the possible hostility of the German Powers;—with the prospect of a terrible struggle and a distant if not an uncertain issue; with the prospect, too, (which is more than a probability) that in the course of that struggle, if much prolonged, its basis will be widened, its passions will be deepened, and its significance intensified; that in fact the revolutionary element and the spirit of nationality will enter on the scene of strife, and that so we may find ourselves fighting in a cause which we were not prepared to maintain, and with allies and associates whom we did not bargain for;—with the prospect moreover (which is at least a possibility) of some disagreement with France weakening our cordiality of action, or of some dispute with America coming in to complicate our position.

When the question of peace or war comes before our Ministers in this perplexing and insidious shape; urged, too, with all the subtle and plausible diplomacy for which our adversary is so renowned; backed possibly by some incipient grumblings at home about the much that has been expended and the little that has been done; affected, moreover, materially (for it is in vain to disguise the truth) by the imperfect and as yet only inchoate sympathies of our ruling classes for the oppressed nationalities and insurgent patriots of Europe;—is it unreasonable to fear that they may be led to entertain the perilous proposals, and to sacrifice future and enduring tranquillity for the sake of present and immediate peace,—to think that "sufficient to the day is the evil thereof,"—and to relegate to the next generation the settlement of a question that may possibly not again arise till that generation has come upon the stage? Yet such a decision would surely be most unworthy and unwise. It would be stultifying our enormous preparations. It would be calling the mountains into parturition to bring forth a mouse. It would be letting go our grasp of our adversary when we have him at a disadvantage. And what is worse, it would be postponing a struggle which sooner or later *must* come, to a time when we may be far worse prepared than now to meet it; when the odds may be on the other side; when France may be alienated from us; when we may have many enemies, a bad trade, and an empty exchequer; when we may have other and yet more serious quarrels on our hands; when in fact we may be utterly unable to aid and save Turkey, however much we may desire it. For, be it remembered, the time when the "Eastern Question" shall come up again will be chosen by Russia, not by us—and she will not make a second mistake. She will choose the moment of her strength and of our embarrassment; our "necessity will be her opportunity;" and she will use it promptly and decisively to "feed fat the ancient grudge she bears us." As we have often had occasion to point out, Russia never relaxes her vigilance and never abandons her designs; the possession of Constantinople is necessary to her pictured greatness and her ulterior aims; and she will never cease to strive, to intrigue, to encroach, to adventure, for its seizure, unless we should put it obviously and permanently out of her reach—as we have now the opportunity of doing—as a few years hence we may have no longer. The least favourable terms of peace that we ought *now* to listen to, are, the evacuation of the Principalities, and the surrender of the revenue confiscated since their seizure; the abandonment of all control over the navigation of the Danube; the opening of the Black Sea to the navies of all nations; and the abolition of all old treaties between Russia and Turkey. If the war lasts long and involves us in further expenditure, we must demand in addition the cession of Bessarabia, the Crimea, Georgia, and Finland;—we must demand, that is, "material guarantees" of the future impotence of our enemy for active wrong. To make peace on worse terms than the above would, in our opinion, be to confess that we were wrong in making war.

THE NEW STAMP ACT.

STAMPED CHEQUES AND PENNY RECEIPT STAMPS.

The New Stamp Bill contains two provisions which will remove anomalies in the existing law, and which have led to more discussion than all the rest of the provisions in relation to the penny stamp.

1. In relation to cheques. Our readers are aware that the exemption in favour of bankers' cheques is extended to those drawn payable to bearer, and issued within fifteen miles of the bank upon which they are drawn. With respect, therefore, to cheques drawn beyond that distance, no difficulty has existed, and a penny stamp is required to be used in such cases. But a serious question arose as to the exemption of cheques drawn upon a bank within the prescribed distance, but remitted by the post to a distant part of the country and then negotiated. It has, however, been ruled that a cheque is "*issued*" when it is posted, and, therefore, if the posting takes place within the limit of fifteen miles, it is held that the cheque may be remitted to any place however distant, then circulated and negotiated as long and as frequently as the parties pleased. Thus, from London a great part of the remittances to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Manchester is made in cheques unstamped, and being negotiated in those cities ultimately find their way back to London. This is an obvious abuse of the exemption in favour of bankers' cheques. The New Act, therefore, provides that no unstamped cheque shall be sent, or shall circulate, or be negotiated beyond, the 15 miles limit. In future, therefore, all such remittances must be made in cheques drawn upon a penny stamp.

2. In relation to the penny receipt stamp. The Old Stamp Act contained a provision, and which was not altered last year, that an acknowledgement of the safe arrival of money made through the post should be exempt from stamp. But that exemption was so limited in the terms, that it was extremely difficult to know when it was legally used and when not. When that exemption was first enacted, the postage rates and receipt stamps were both very high, and there may have been a reasonable ground for it. But now that postage is reduced to a uniform penny, and receipt stamps to the same sum, there is no longer any excuse for such an exemption, and all the difficult questions arising out of it are solved in the New Act by the repeal of the exemption altogether.

3. We are glad to understand that it is intended to adopt for the future one and the same penny adhesive stamp both for cheques and receipts. This will simplify their use very much, and save both the public and bankers much trouble and inconvenience.

To the general merits of the other provisions of this New Act we shall advert hereafter.

THE MONEY MARKET.

When we wrote a week ago Consols were quoted at 89, giving interest at the rate of 3*l* 7s 6d per cent. Since then they have reached 92, and they left off to-day at 91¾, giving interest at the rate of 3*l* 5s 4d per cent. In the mean time the exchanges have gradually improved:—the bullion in the Bank had increased up to Saturday the 27th ult. by 227,000*l*, and it is understood that it has undergone a further augmentation during the past week. Moreover, it is known by advices from Australia that vessels are on the eve of arrival containing bullion to the value of about 1,300,000*l*. The corn markets have again declined, and the accounts, both as respects the crops at home and abroad, continue to be highly satisfactory, though the harvest may not be unusually early.

But the remarkable feature of the week in the money market has been the state of Exchequer bills. The amount of June bills to be paid off or exchanged was in round figures 8,500,000*l*. The rate for exchange fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was 2½d per day, or 3*l* 8s 6d per cent., which rate also applied to the bills not due until March in the next year. During the week the holders of the 8,500,000*l* of June bills have had the option of receiving money at the Paymaster's office at *par*, or of exchanging them for new bills. Yet, notwithstanding this option, these bills have been quoted at a discount of as much as 5s per cent. It is difficult to conceive that a security, capable of being converted at Whitehall at *par* on demand, less 1s 6d per cent. for income tax, should be at a discount of 5s at Capel court. However, yesterday was the last day on which the option of exchange could be exercised; and now we understand that notwithstanding the discount at which these bills stood in the market, the

whole of the 8,500,000*l* have been sent in for exchange for new bills or bonds, except about 550,000*l*, for which money has been taken. So it may be said practically that the exchange has been made for nearly the whole amount, and that the operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been perfectly successful. And what adds to the extraordinary circumstances referred to, no sooner had the time for exchange expired yesterday than the price rose from 5s discount on Thursday to *par*. The investment on private account in public securities continues to be considerable, and it is obvious that a further rise will take place, not only as the result of the greater ease which is likely to be experienced in this market, but also of the tendency of capital to flow to this country for employment, from the large continental marts where it commands so much smaller a rate of interest.

OUR TRADE.

The Trade Tables for the first four months of the year ending May 5, published in another part of our journal, exhibit similar features to the previous returns. The great difference is, that in the month of April the declared value of the exports declined, and was 747,527*l* less than in the corresponding month of 1853, but it was upwards of 1,500,000*l* more than in 1852. The figures are chiefly as follow :—

Declared Value of Exports ending May 5.

	1852	1853	1854
	£	£	£
The month	5,268,915	7,578,910	6,831,383
Four months	21,514,663	27,970,633	28,194,714

The increase in April 1853 was, therefore, extraordinarily large, considerably above the average of the increase in the other months of the year, and had April 1854 kept pace with April 1853, and the same rate continued through the year, our trade would have been enormously enlarged. As reports of overstocked markets come from Australia, we see neither with surprise nor regret that the exportations are not as large as they were. The articles which have fallen off in the present month are as follows :—

Declared Value of Exports in the month ending May 5.

	1853.	1854.
	£	£
Cotton Manufactures, entered by the yard	2,061,708	1,709,235
Lace and Patent Net	45,571	41,773
Stockings	35,852	21,809
Yarn	693,796	479,495
Earthenware	123,711	119,761
Haberdashery and Millinery	285,479	267,735
Hardware and Cutlery	316,219	308,134
Wrought Leather	101,691	71,314
Linen, entered by the yard	348,387	267,803
Yarn	89,837	89,758
Silk Stuffs, &c.	66,505	41,840
Silk and other mixed fabrics	20,969	13,863
Twist and Yarn	27,721	9,770
Soap, &c.	33,616	21,843
Woollen Manufactures, entered by the piece	476,325	389,003
— — entered by the yard	238,203	223,679
Woollen Yarn	101,916	87,484

Of some of the metals, as bar iron, unwrought steel, copper, and tin-plates, there is a decrease; in others, as in the majority of the articles not mentioned, there is an increase. The decrease, it will be seen, is principally in the textile fabrics; but as it is in all cases a decrease compared to the vast exports of 1853, the diminution is to be taken rather as an evidence of sound than declining trade.

Of the imports, we notice a falling off in the month and in the four months of sheep, cocoa, hides, potatoes, salted beef and pork, quicksilver, clover and flax seed, pepper, brandy, cotton wool, and a few other articles, of which it may therefore be assumed that the imports are falling off from the articles themselves being deficient. Of most of the other articles the imports, either in the month or in the four months, have increased. The following quantities were imported in the month and four months ending May 5 :—

	In the month		In four months	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Copper ....lbs	2,357,767	2,068,660	7,296,675	8,408,237
Wheat ....qrs	343,277	476,111	1,207,360	1,624,182
Barley	102,072	64,449	278,101	178,058
Oats	69,383	121,623	197,099	314,586
Flour ....cwts	539,744	514,773	1,864,541	2,344,900
Flax	56,581	147,256	233,419	280,060
Hemp	35,624	49,690	147,119	131,549
Sugar	455,255	568,454	1,719,717	2,047,679
Tallow	34,697	29,716	125,487	154,903
Tea ....lbs	3,357,973	6,442,070	27,233,075	31,558,126
Wool	7,418,871	4,894,881	17,866,502	20,475,874

The bulk of our imports then go on increasing, and the chief source of any deficiency of commodities appears to be our own defective harvests. We have had large supplies of corn from abroad as well as other things, but our own agricultural produce was insufficient to supply our wants.

The import of wool, it will be seen, has fallen off very much in the month, but in the four months it has increased. At the same time the exports in the month and in the four months have increased almost, in the four months, to balance the increase of the imports, showing that the present dull state of the wool markets is more due to the partial suspension of work in the manufacturing districts than to any excess of imports. Of flax there is an increase both in the month and in the four months. Of hemp and of the materials which are substituted for it, there is a considerable increase on the month, it being principally of jute, and a slight falling off in the four months. To the beginning of May the war had not much impeded our supplies or checked our exports.

So far as the payment of duties enables us to judge, consumption keeps fully up to importation. Cocoa, sugar, tea, timber, tobacco, wine, are all in the four months in excess of last year. In coffee there is a small decline, and in spirits. In sugar in the month there is a decline, but this may be accounted for without supposing that consumption is permanently falling off. From these tables we can only infer that a continued and long course of prosperity is open to the country.

Our tonnage returns continue to increase, and in the month and the four months compare as follows :—

Total Tonnage Entered Inward.

	Month ending May 5.		Four months ending May 5.	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
1853	2,544	509,482	5,430	1,206,408
1854	2,937	664,889	9,123	2,239,948
Cleared Outward.				
1853	3,007	619,900	8,700	2,138,236
1854	3,723	769,646	10,602	2,438,895

Supposing some of the increase to be occasioned by the demand for transports, our shipowners at least cannot complain of their ships not being fully employed.

The Excise Tables for the quarter show a decrease in the consumption of malt, 1,020,212 bushels, against the corresponding quarter of 1853; in paper there is an increase of 1,286,272 lbs and of spirits 574,936 gallons.

JAPAN ENTERING THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

We stated on January 28th that the spreading of Europeans over the Islands of the Pacific must soon lead to opening Japan to the trade of the world. We were not then aware how near was the period for that country to enter cordially into the expanding circle of commerce. On the last day of January the American sailing squadron destined to negotiate with Japan left Loo Choo. They were followed on the 7th of February by the steam vessels, and on the 12th the whole fleet anchored in the Bay of Yedó (Jeddo), passing Uraga, where the interview between the American commander and the Japanese took place last year. No interruption was offered to the vessels, though forts were observed; and on the 13th Japanese officers visited the ships, and stated that in a few days a special high officer would be sent from Yedó to arrange everything in a "courteous, frank, and friendly manner." They wished the ships, however, to return to Uraga, where the Emperor desired the meeting might be held, but as the anchorage there was considered unsafe, the Americans declined to compiy. This preliminary negociation was conducted with such good humour, that it ended in merriment on Captain Adams, the American negotiator, suggesting that instead of going back to Uraga, a more safe and convenient anchorage might perhaps be found near Yedó.

On the 14th the Japanese officials again visited the Commodore's ships, and renewed with urgency the application to return to Uraga; but, finding the Americans firm, gracefully left it to the Commodore to select a place for the interview. They offered supplies of provisions and water, but, except water, were informed that nothing was required. The Commodore then despatched Captain Adams in the Vandalia to Uraga to meet the Governor of the province, who assured the Captain, if the Commodore would come there, the whole business would be completed before the "going down of the sun." Nothing tempted the Commodore to depart from his own plan, and he selected Yokohama, near to her anchorage, about twenty miles from Uraga and about ten from Yedó, as the place for the interview. These preliminaries were not settled till February 25th, when it was finally arranged that the meeting between the Emperor's high officers and the Commodore should be held where he proposed. Throughout these negotiations the Japanese showed none of the captiousness and arrogance usually attributed to them, but as much forbearance and courtesy with the strangers as the most graceful of European diplomatists exhibit towards each other.

The arrangements for the interview were not completed till March 8th, and in this interval the festivities occurred between the subordinate Japanese officers and the American officers, which are well described in a letter published in the *Times* :—

On the 1st of March, Captain Buchanan gave Yzaiman, the Governor of Uraga, and nine of his suite, a dinner on board his ship (the Susquehannah), the first foreign dinner, perhaps, ever given in Japan. They enjoyed themselves in perfect confidence, and relished our food and liquors with the taste of gourmands. They had never tasted turkey before, and asked permission to take portions of it and of other things on shore to show to their friends, which they did, wrapping them up in paper, very much like Chinese paper, leaves of which constituted their pocket-handkerchiefs. They intuitively accommodated themselves to our customs, especially that of emptying their glasses; and used the knives and forks with nearly as much dexterity as perseverance. They returned thanks for our toasts, and reciprocated them with more than the zest of an alderman; as, for example, Captain Buchanan gave—"May the kind feelings which so happily subsist between our Japanese friends and ourselves prevail throughout both countries." Governor Yzaiman promptly replied with thanks for the sentiment and assurances of its reciprocity, and hopes that the American and Japanese would soon be enabled to visit each other's countries. Captain Adams proposed "The health of the Emperor, and a long and happy reign." Governor Yzaiman immediately replied that he appreciated the compliment to his Emperor; and, filling all the glasses himself, drank the "Health of the President of the United States, and a happy Administration." Lieutenant Duer, with a few happy remarks, proposed "The health of Governor

Yzaiman," at which he blushed; but, with admirable presence of mind, proposed the health of "Commodore Perry, and all the officers of the squadron." All this passed, of course, through the interpreters, and each toast was drunk in our manner, with all the honours; the huzzas appeared to divert them very much, and they joined in them with great glee. Lieutenant Brown sang a song, which they answered with a verse or two of a Japanese song. I trust the difference of taste did not make our song sound in their ears as their song did in ours, for it was more like the roaring of lions with bad colds than anything else I can compare it to.

At once, therefore, the reserved and stately Japanese, like the Chinese, fell in with the European customs. "They took their "liquor freely (we are told by another authority), especially "champagne and liqueurs, greatly admiring the glassware that "contained them; and expressed a hope that the time was at "hand when they would be at liberty to visit foreign countries "in steamers and ships of three masts." During this interval, too, "an officer of the squadron approached Yedó, and if he did "not actually enter it, at least was near enough to judge of its appearance, and to ascertain that close to the shore there is five "fathoms water, so that it can be approached by large ships. "The city is in the form of a crescent, and stands on an extensive plain with a magnificent background of mountains and "wooded country; but it seems to possess no striking public "buildings, while the dwelling-houses are generally of one story, "and therefore present nothing imposing in their appearance, except their vast numbers, and the space they occupy. The population of the capital has been greatly exaggerated, for though "it is certainly great, the Japanese officers themselves placed "Yedó third among the cities of the world, London, they said, "being the first, and Paris the second." Doing all things in order, the Japanese prepared with great celerity a hall for the interview, 50 feet long, 40 wide, and 12 high. "It was surrounded "by magnificent japonicas, some of them 30 feet in height, and "in full bloom. Seats and tables about two feet high, covered "with red cloth, extending the whole length of the apartment. "The floor was covered with white mats, about three feet long "by two wide; and the place was heated by highly ornamented "braziers placed on beautiful Japan stands. The pillars supporting the erection were ornamented with purple crape, and "the walls were richly adorned with paintings of birds and "flowers. The hall was situated about 500 yards from the landing-place, and was commanded by the ships, which lay with "their broadsides to it." From the shore to the hall a screen was erected, so as to exclude the Japanese public from all view of the proceedings; but, before landing, Commodore Perry, with good tact we think, requested the screen to be removed; and the deference shown to him induced the Japanese authorities to comply with his request.

On the 8th March—henceforth a memorable day in the history of Japan, and, perhaps, of civilisation—the interview between the American and Japanese negociators took place in this hall. Twenty-nine boats of the squadron, manned with armed seamen, conveyed the marines on shore; and about noon Commodore Perry accompanied by his suite, landed, according to our authority,

Under a salute of 17 guns from the Macedonian, the men in the boats standing up, and the officers on shore being uncovered. The procession then moved forward, the band playing "Hail, Columbia!" and the "President's March." On entering the hall, the Commodore was received by four Commissioners appointed for the purpose. They were:—First—Hayashi, with the title of Daigaku no Kama, or Prince Councillor. Second—Ido, Prince of Tsus-sima (the group of islands lying between Corea and Japan). Third—Idzuma, Prince of Mimasaki (a Principality lying west of Miaco.) Fourth—Udono, second assistant of the Board of Revenue. The party being seated, the flag of Japan was run up on board the Powhatan, and saluted with 21 guns from the launches, after which another salute of 17 guns was given to the Japanese High Commissioner, who through his interpreter presented his compliments and welcome to the Commodore and his officers, and particularly inquired about the health of the former. At a sign given, the servants in attendance brought in lacquered stands with tea and saki, sweetmeats and other conserves, and placed one beside each officer. The regalement seems to have been much the same as that which in China generally precedes the transaction of business with foreign officials. Several native artists were present, taking sketches of the strangers.

The refreshment being over, the Commodore and his personal staff were conducted by the Japanese Commissioners into another room in the rear, the entrance to which was covered with purple crape. The interview lasted three hours, and, as to the principal matter, was highly satisfactory. A very favourable answer was given to the President's letter. A draft treaty, in English, Dutch, Chinese, and Japanese, was put into the hands of the Japanese Commissioners, who said that it would receive due consideration; but the old Emperor had died since Commodore Perry was there last year, and his successor was a young man, who would require to consult his Council before coming to a determination; and the Commodore was reminded that Japanese did not act with the same rapidity as Americans did; which was thus illustrated:—Should several Japanese meet together, desiring to visit the American ships, one would say, "It is a beautiful morning!" to which another would add, "How pleasant it is!" Then a third would remark, "There is not then a wave to be seen upon the water;" at length a fourth would suggest, "Come, let us go and see the ships." That the preliminaries of a treaty would be settled during the present visit was, however, more than probable. Its leading provisions, it is said, will be the opening of three or more of the ports of Japan to the commerce of the United States, and securing supplies of coals for the steamers of that country. In other respects the treaty, concluded or proposed, is understood to be nearly a counterpart of that with China, except, it is said, that the Japanese objected to a clause admitting all other countries to the same privileges as America; not like the Chinese, from whom, and not from Sir Henry Pottinger, as is generally supposed, the privileges of the English treaty were extended to all foreign countries.

The final conclusion of the affair is not known, as the Susquehannah left the place on the day the treaty was to be considered, but no doubt is entertained by persons on the spot that it was concluded. The *China Mail*, of April 6th, from which we have borrowed all the interesting particulars we have laid before our readers, says, speaking confidently:—"Nothing "could have been better or more fortunate than the course "pursued by Commodore Perry. Indeed we feel pretty certain "that the most skilful diplomatist in Europe could not have "brought matters to so speedy, pacific, and successful an issue. "Commodore Perry was known as a brave as well as accomplished seaman, but it was thought he had rather a propensity for fighting, which indeed, with such means at his disposal, "and such people to deal with as the Japanese were ignorantly "presumed to be, was deemed inevitable by most people, though, "as our pages show, not by every one. Here, however, he has "disappointed the world, and perhaps not a few in his squadron; "but he has done what we did not do in China, and it was "not expected any one could accomplish in Japan—he has "peacefully and amicably opened it to the intercourse of his "countrymen, without firing a shot or using an angry word."

We must subjoin from the *China Mail* some further very interesting particulars:—

During the conference on the 8th, Commodore Perry mentioned that one of the marines had died, and he was desirous to have a piece of ground pointed out where this man and any others of the squadron that might die in Japan could be buried. The Commissioners first suggested Nangasaki, and next Uraga, but on both being objected to, a spot near the place of meeting was fixed upon. Before the funeral took place the Japanese officials came on board to view the body, for which purpose the coffin was opened; and after the burial one of them remarked that, according to the inscription on the lid, the man was a native of Ireland, not of America; but the explanation that followed proved quite satisfactory. In the course of the arrangements for the funeral the prudence of President Fillmore's and Secretary Webster's assurance on the subject of religion was shown. The Japanese said they had observed it with pleasure—and quite understood the distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

The funeral, which is thus described, must have been intensely interesting to the Japanese:—

Two boats left the ship; one containing the officers, and the other the body and escort. Upon reaching the shore the party was met by several Japanese officials, ready to conduct them to the grave. The escort landed first, and received the body with the usual honours. The little procession was then formed; first the escort, followed by the music (drum and fife); next the body borne on the shoulders of four messmates; and then the chaplain with the other officers, and a few sailors from the boats bringing up the rear. In this order, with the music playing a Dead March, the party moved to the grave, winding through the streets of a village a distance of nearly half a mile. On either side of the road, and on the surrounding hills, at the foot of one of which the grave had been made, thousands of people, men, women, and children could be seen, all manifesting eager curiosity to witness a sight so entirely novel in *their* land. The church burial service ended, the escort fired three volleys over the grave. I had expected that on this there would have been some commotion among the crowd, but I noticed only, at the first discharge, that for a moment there was a slight movement as of surprise, and then all were again quiet and attentive observers. Having now committed to the earth, with all due honour, the remains of our deceased shipmate, the procession was re-formed, and with music to the front, again passed through the village and the thousands of spectators to our boats on the beach. Here we took leave of the officials, who throughout the entire ceremony had conducted themselves with great propriety, and extended to us every civility.

Before the interview broke up, the Commodore mentioned that he proposed to give his officers leave to go on shore for recreation. To this no great objection was made, and we believe that within a few days afterwards several of the officers were taking exercise on shore. The Rev. Mr Bittinger, the chaplain, made several excursions among the villages and corn fields, which last he found in high cultivation. The houses were generally thatched, but those of the better sort were covered with tiles, having yards and small gardens within enclosures. The following day, the same gentleman, finding the people neither unfriendly nor indisposed to receive him, and having obtained leave to go on shore, determined to visit two large cities some miles off, called Kanagawa and Kanaoes, and with that view, crossed an arm of the bay, which shortened the distance by several miles. He then proceeded through Kanagawa, supposed to contain from one to two hundred thousand inhabitants; and from the immense crowds that poured out everywhere to see the stranger, there can be no doubt of the population being very great. The crowds, however, caused no inconvenience or impediment, for on a wave of the hand from the Japanese officials who accompanied Mr Bittinger, the people cleared a passage; and afterwards, a messenger having been sent forward for the purpose, the people packed themselves at the sides of the houses, and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, which he found primitive in their furniture and arrangements, but, compared with other Oriental dwellings of the same class, neat, clean, and comfortable. In some of them he observed clocks of Japanese manufacture. He also visited several temples, which, though smaller than in China, have more gilding on their walls, and ornaments on their idols, and generally are in better order. The priests as well as the people were distinguished for their courtesy. The cities thus visited were not only very extensive (estimated to be six miles long), but with wide, well-formed streets. Kanaoca is from fifteen to twenty miles distant by land from the ships; and Mr Bittinger being thus necessarily long absent, some anxiety was felt about him. As he was returning, a Japanese officer put into his hands an order from the Commodore for all officers to return on board, and shortly afterwards, a courier mounted on a splendid black horse, delivered a similar despatch, and finding it was understood and acted on, turned round, and galloped back again to report the approach of the American officer, who concluded his journey by torch-light, and found on his arrival that everything that had occurred had been noted, even to the number of buttons on his coat being recorded.

Four days after the interview, the presents were interchanged, time having been required to erect places for their reception. Those for the Emperor consisted of, among other things, a railway with steam engine—an electric telegraph—a surf boat—a life boat—a printing press—a fine lorgnette—a set of Audubon's American Ornithology, spendidly bound—plates of American Indians—maps of different States of America—agricultural implements, with all the modern improvements—a piece of cloth—a bale of cotton—a stove—rifles, pistols, and swords—champagne, cordials, and American whisky. And for the Empress (presuming there is one), a telescope—a lorgnette in a gilded case—a lady's toilet-box, gilded—a scarlet velvet dress—a changeable silk dress flowered—a splendid robe—Audubon's Illustrated Works—a handsome

set of china—a mantelpiece clock—a parlour stove—a box of fine wines—a box of perfumery—a box of fancy soaps. Among other presents, perhaps the one most valued, was a copy of Webster's Complete Dictionary to the Imperial interpreter. To the high officers were given books, rifles, pistols, swords, wines, cloths, maps, stoves, clocks, and cordials, the last of which they fully appreciated, and, as regards clocks, when it was proposed to bring an engineer from shipboard to set them agoing, the Japanese said there was no occasion for that, for they had clock makers in Yedó who understood them perfectly. They were curious to know, however, about Ericson's caloric engine, of which they had heard, but, from the Commodore at any rate, we suspect they would not receive a very favourable opinion of its practical utility. Whatever may be thought of some of the other presents, the railway and telegraph, at which the world at the time was disposed to laugh, were happy hits. The rail is only about three hundred yards in all, but being formed in a circle, the carriage can be driven at the rate of forty miles or more. Just at first the Japanese were chary of venturing into the car, but after a single trial there was much good-humoured competition for places. The telegraph still more astonished them, but they will speedily understand it, and may possibly by this time be laying down wires for themselves.

The writer in the *Times* says:—

We also set up a mile of magnetic telegraph, which succeeded in spelling Japanese sounds, from one end to the other, of course making them see that it could be done, but they evidently did not comprehend nor fully believe it.

THE WAR.

The Protocol (No. 6) of a Conference held at the Office for Foreign Affairs at Vienna, on the 23rd of May, 1854, between the representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain and Prussia, to carry into effect the previous Convention of April 10th and 20th, is as follows:—

After a careful examination of the aforesaid conventions, the undersigned have unanimously agreed

1. That the convention concluded between France and England, as well as that signed on the 20th of April between Austria and Prussia, bind both of them in the relative situations to which they apply to secure the maintenance of the principle established by the series of Protocols of the Conference of Vienna.

2. That the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the evacuation of that portion of its territory which is occupied by the Russian army are and will continue to be the constant and invariable object of the union of the Four Powers.

3. That, consequently, the acts communicated and annexed to the present Protocol correspond to the engagement which the Plenipotentiaries had mutually contracted on the 9th of April to deliberate and agree upon the means most fit to accomplish the object of their union, and thus give a fresh sanction to the firm intentions of the Four Powers represented at the Conference of Vienna, to combine all their efforts and their entire resolution to accomplish the object which forms the basis of their union.

BUOL SCHAUENSTEIN.
BOURQUENEY.
WESTMORELAND.
ARNIM.

In pursuance of this, an ultimatum, it is said, has been sent by the Emperor of Austria, calling on the Czar to evacuate the Principalities, or accept war as the alternative.

The rumours in the week have been many, the positive acts few. Athens has been occupied by the Allies, and the King of Greece compelled to give up his covert invasion of the territories of his neighbour and our ally. It has been proved that the invaders of Turkey from Greece were his soldiers, nominally disbanded; but they were such a set of ruffians that even their own commander complained of their brutalities, and mourned over the fate of the Christians they pretended to help. The influence of Russia will no longer be allowed to send Greece against Turkey.

Our gallant fleet in the Baltic has begun its operations by attacking and destroying a small fort at Ekness, near Hango, the northern point at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland. Our ships have been trying their artillery at the forts, which appear well prepared for the contest, and it is expected that Gustafsvarn will be immediately attacked. From the report in the *Gazette*, it appears that the Arrogant, Captain Yelverton, and the Hecla, Captain Hall, performed the service of destroying the fort, which is twelve miles in the interior, and is only approachable by narrow and shallow water. "Great credit," says Admiral Napier, "is due to Capt. Yelverton for his perseverance in threading up so narrow "and intricate a navigation; and it will show the enemy that "they are not safe even in their country towns."

Agriculture.

LANDLORDS AND TENANT-FARMERS.

WIRRAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

We have noticed the report of a recent meeting of the "Wirral Agricultural Improvement Society," at which the best spirit was manifested in reference to agricultural improvement, and the question of the relations of the owners and occupiers of farming land was very frankly discussed. Cheshire has not been celebrated for good husbandry, but for several years considerable efforts have been made by individuals, and in various districts, to introduce a higher standard of management. The district, originally but indifferently cultivated, may be noted as one in which improvement has been urged upon the occupiers with energy, perseverance, and success. And we have little doubt that the spirit of active enterprise which animates all the commercial men of that part of the country is rapidly making its way into the business of husbandry of those parts. But there, as elsewhere in England, the grand obstacle to any improvement in agriculture at all analogous to the improvements which have taken place in all the other businesses of this country, consists in the unsatisfactory state of the relations of landlords and tenants. There is no proper application of the commercial principle to farming contracts. Feudalism still hangs about the management of landed property with a most benumbing influence; and the mystery is, why this state of things is to continue, when a rational attention to the management of land, or a moderate acquaintance with the business of husbandry, would satisfy any dispassionate owner of landed property that his own interest is at least as much sacrificed as that of his tenants and the public, by persisting in the present system of management. From the observations of the president, Mr Zeigler, we gather that the society has adopted the title of "Agricultural Improvement Society," to distinguish it from, and as being more ambitious and go-ahead in its objects, than the "Wirral Farmers" Club," and some of the older farmers of the district had taken offence thereat. But this is nothing new, and is one of the difficulties which everywhere beset agricultural improvements. Amongst the great evils of the semi-feudal system of managing land, are its enervating effects on the minds of tenant-farmers, and its operation to deter many energetic men from entering into the business of farming. Mr Neild thus referred to the past and present state of the district of Wirral:—

The page of history responded that the hundred of Wirral was very low in the scale of farming. They had heard that evening—and he was sure they would agree with the remark—that within the last few years no district in England had made greater progress in the onward march of farm husbandry than that of their own immediate locality, and he thought they were bound to admit that the landlord's interest had practically sympathised with the tenant. The landlord was to the farmer what the farmer was to the labourer. It was these three combined that constituted the great agricultural interest. Their prosperity was closely connected; the landlord was the great mover of all.

Mr Barton, a landowner, said:—

Let the landlord put aside all agency and associate with the farmer, and then he would find that what was to the interest of the tenant would be to his own. If such was the case, they would find that leases ought to be more generous and free than they were, and, with regard to himself, the leases under him were much more free than they used to be, and wherever that course had been followed he had found much benefit from it. He mentioned one instance of seven or eight tenant-farmers in the district whose leases had been made more free by their landlord, and not one of them had left him, or failed to come forward with the whole of their rents on rent day.

Mr Nield, in responding to the toast of the tenant-farmers of the district, made some observations worthy of consideration by both tenants and landlords. He said:—

There was not a greater mistake made than that of imagining that very high prices were synonymous with prosperity to the farmer. Good crops and moderate prices were the sheet anchor to the farmer, being beneficial alike to the producer and the consumer. The amount of emigration from this country would greatly stimulate the production abroad, and derange and unhinge farm labour at home. It must be their study to economise the labour they had, by rendering it more profitable without incurring additional expense. They must call on their landlords to improve the conveniences of their homesteads. They must especially give them comfortable and convenient cottages for their labourers. They must also, as he observed before, have free trade interpreted free farming; old feudal notions of restriction for a farmer must be given up; restrictions and prohibitions upon the sale of his produce must be passed over; game preserving and game laws must be abolished; and many old usages must be done away, particularly in this county, of a farmer going off a farm and one coming on to it, which was unfavourable to the interest of a good farmer and to the enrichment of a bad one. These things must all be adjusted to the principles of the time, and to the principles of a sound commercial policy.

No reasonable farmer can anticipate any long continuance of present high prices; and when again we have a reaction, unless contracts for farms are made upon such rational terms as will enable a tenant safely to lay out his capital upon another man's land, there will be some of the old complaints of agricultural distress and a stay to improvement.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(*From Messrs Grant, Hodgson, and Co.'s Circular*)

London, June 1, 1854.

There was an active demand last month, for most kinds of Tobacco, and sales may be estimated at nearly 1,800 hhds,—a large business, considering our diminished stock, and the difficulty experienced in making selections of good and fine quality, to which purchases for exportation have been chiefly confined; middling and ordinary sorts now constitute a large portion of the stock, but present rates, compared with those in the United States, offer inducements to buyers which will most probably lead to transactions to some extent.

(*From Messrs Bradbury and Cook's Circular.*)

London, June 1, 1854.

The first series of public sales of colonial wool commenced on the 11th ult., and closed this day; the catalogues have contained 46,006 bales, together with 4,264 bales foreign. Although the attendance of buyers, both for home consumption and the Continent, was numerous at the commencement of these sales, it was not to be expected that the prices realised would equal those of February last; indeed, considering the unprecedented quantity then offered, and that the stocks held by some of our staplers were much larger than usual at this period of the year, it is almost surprising that they should have opened so favourably for the importer. During the first few days there was a reduction of ¼d to 1d per lb from the average of last series—prices being chiefly supported by the purchases of manufacturers for immediate consumption. The staplers, however, held off, being unwilling to increase their stocks at so slight a decline, with the prospect of a

large supply of wool at the next series and a continuance of the present dull trade, and subsequently a further reduction took place, making a fall of 1½d per lb on middle and inferior wool of every description, whilst the best flocks from Port Philip and Sydney, well-washed and in good condition, have, throughout, been very slightly affected.

	Sydney.		Port Philip and Portland.		Van Diemen's Land.		Adelaide.		Cape.		New Zealand.	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Scoured Lamb	1 9	2 0	1 6½	2 0	1 11½	2 4½	...	...	...	...	...	...
— Fleece	1 8	2 1	1 8	2 1	1 8	2 2	...	...	1 3	1 5	...	...
Lamb	1 5½	1 9	1 6	2 2	1 6	2 2	1 4	1 6	1 0½	1 4	1 3½	1 5
Superior Flocks	1 8	2 2	1 8	1 11	1 6½	1 10½	1 4	1 7	1 2	...	1 5	1 6
Average —	1 3½	1 7½	1 4	1 7½	1 3½	1 6	1 2	1 3½	1 1	1 3	1 2½	1 4
Inferior —	1 1	1 3	1 1	1 3	1 1	1 2	1 0	1 1½	0 11½	1 0½	1 0	1 2
Pieces & Locks	0 11	1 2½	1 0	1 2½	0 10½	1 0½	0 9	1 0	0 8	10	...	...
Skin	0 10	1 3½	0 10½	1 4	0 11	1 3½	0 9½	1 1	...	...	1 1	1 2
Unwashed	0 8½	0 11½	0 8	1 0½	0 7½	0 11	0 7	0 11	0 6	0 10	0 9½	0 11

Swan River—Average flocks, 1s 0d to 1s 2d.

(From Messrs Garbide and Co.'s Circular.)

Liverpool, June 1, 1854.

The wool market continues very quiet, and by private contract the demand is irregular and inanimate. There is a fair but not large consumption going on, excepting in Bradford and the worsted districts, and though the demand for goods is less active than it was a few months ago, there is no important accumulation of stocks. Manufacturers having for some time past restricted their purchases of wool to their immediate requirements, are in a position to enter the market for the home clip now progressing; but although the established reduction on last summer's prices averages 30 per cent., many buyers are cautious and do not operate freely, being apprehensive that the value has not yet reached its minimum. The future course of our trade will mainly depend upon the prices of food and money; an abundant harvest would encourage an active demand, and probably improve the value of the wool; while continued high prices of grain, and a stringent money market, will naturally have an opposite effect.

(From Messrs M'Nair, Greenhow, and Irving's Circular.)

Manchester, May 30, 1854.

Influenced by a somewhat steadier and firmer cotton market in Liverpool yesterday, and the near approach of the Whitsuntide holidays, when, as customary, a comparative suspension of transactions will in all probability take place, a very little more inquiry has prevailed to-day for both goods and yarns than has been the case since Wednesday last, during which period the market was dull and drooping,—notwithstanding, the transactions of to-day have not exceeded, if they have approached, those of this day week. Comparatively, the market to-day was very dull and lifeless, and although in many instances the quotations of last week are given, yet not only great irregularity in prices existed, but many descriptions of cloth and twist were sold lower. It is now becoming perceptible, that the present demand is incapable of taking off the entire productions.

(From Messrs Pothonier and Co.'s Circular.)

Alexandria, May 22, 1854.

We regret that we cannot notice any improvement whatever in freights, but, on the contrary, the rates last quoted have been barely sustained; and on reviewing current events, coupled with the large quantity of tonnage directed to this port with coals, we should not be justified in holding out hopes of a favourable reaction for some time to come. A sale of 22,000 ardebs of wheat has been made for October delivery at 82 P.E. per ardeb. No sales for immediate delivery have been effected since our last. The nominal rates of freight to the United Kingdom are much as last quoted:—For orders 6s, ; direct port, 4s 6d to 5s; cotton, ¼d to ½d per lb; flax, 2l to 2l 5s; wool, 10l. Coals nominal, as last advised. Exchange on London, 98½ piastres per £ sterling.

(From Mr William Muir's Circular.)

New Orleans, May 8, 1854.

The sales of the week amount to 30,000 bales, making 66,000 bales for the fortnight, of which two-thirds have been taken for Great Britain, and some considerable purchases have been made for shipment to Spain. There have been some fluctuations throughout the fortnight, but the closing quotations are nearly the same as in my last circular. Quotations:—Ordinary to good ordinary, 6c to 7c, equal to 4d to 4½d; low middling to middling, 7½c to 8c, equal to 4 11-16d to 5 1-16d; good middling, 8¾c, equal to 5½d; middling fair to fair, 9½c to 10c, equal to 5 11-16d to 6½d, free on board ship, freight included. The receipts at all the ports are now 2,523,000 bales, against 3,017,000 in 1852-53; the exports to Great Britain are now 1,094,000 bales, against 1,365,000 bales in 1852-53; the exports to France are now 244,000 bales, against 360,000 bales in 1852-53. Freights—The rate to Liverpool is firm at 13-16d to ¾d for cotton, and 18d for corn. For Havre, there are five vessels loading at 1¼c to 1½c per lb. Of the Crop—This subject has ceased to excite any further interest, the general estimates still ranging about 2,800,000 bales.

(From Messrs Gogel and Co.'s Circular.)

Havana, May 7, 1854.

Sugar—Since our last report of the 21st ult. shipments have continued on rather a large scale, amounting, from hence and Matanzas, to 114,943 boxes, against 117,127 boxes last year during the same space of time. The whole exportation from both ports since the 1st January shows the following proportion of 406,408 boxes, against 391,624 boxes in 1853. The present stock between here and Matanzas may be estimated at about 285,000 boxes. Since our last report the same heaviness is still prevailing in our market, and prices have gradually declined fully ½ rs for low grades, and ¾ rs for finer classes since their highest point. The elaborations have of late been frequently interrupted by heavy rains; many estates will soon stop grinding, and the deficiency of the crop, in comparison to that of 1853, will most likely prove of 100,000 to 150,000 boxes. Muscovado Sugar—On the part of planters there is at present great reluctance to realise; here and at outports former prices have been paid, say from 4 rs to 5½ rs for common to prime quality, equal to 13s 8d to 17s per cwt, at 9½ per cent. premium, f.o.b.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, June 1, 1854.

The despatches received the last few days are of a rather favourable tenor. The last accounts from Silistria were more cheering. The last despatches from Trieste announced that several French and English Generals had been sent to Varna, in order to have a conference with Omer Pacha as to the movements of the troops. The English and French soldiers will be embarked forthwith at Varna, and they will march towards Silistria before the end of June.

Marshal St. Arnaud has sent a first report to the Government about the situation of affairs in the East. He requires a reinforcement of 40,000 soldiers immediately; he demands also several millions, which are requisite to victual our troops. He says that the situation of the Turkish armies at Kars in Asia is very bad, as the soldiers have not been paid for more than eighteen months; they have no shoes, scarcely trousers, and they threaten to mutiny if they are not quickly paid.

The *Moniteur* has published the promotion of Vice-Admiral Baudon to be Admiral, and other decrees will soon appear promoting the Generals d'Ornano, Baraguay d'Hilliers, and d'Hautpoul to be Marshals of France. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers will have the command-in-chief of the camp of St. Omer, under the Emperor himself, who will assist at the great manœuvres; Marshal d'Hautpoul will have the command-in-chief of the camp of Marseilles; and the command of a third camp will be reserved to Marshal d'Hautpoul, in case the formation of that camp should be necessary.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers arrived two days ago at Paris, and he has had already several interviews with the Emperor, to whom he gave minute information about the situation of affairs at Constantinople.

There is also a report that the Emperor intends to recall to France General Lamoricière, General Changarnier, and General Bedeau, without conditions. Such a measure would meet with unanimous approbation, and we think that the Emperor is much inclined to it. They even pretend that General Lamoricière has sent to the French Government a plan of war which has been approved, and he would be immediately put at the head of a division of the army, if he could be prevailed upon to give the oath of allegiance to the Emperor.

The dispositions of the German Cabinets continue to be apparently favourable to the Western Powers. The last protocol which has been signed at Vienna by the representatives of the Four Powers is very short, but it binds more than ever the Cabinet of Berlin. It maintains the perfect understanding of the Four Powers; it acknowledges that the Anglo-French and Austro-Prussian treaties are in the respective situation of the parties, and that they aim at the execution of the principles proclaimed by the Conference. The Austro-Prussian treaty has been presented to the Germanic Diet, and it is announced that it will be adopted by a unanimity of votes; so that the whole of Germany will have pronounced itself against the Czar, who is indeed quite isolated in Europe.

There is, however, some apprehensions about the effect of the energetic measure taken jointly by the French and English Governments against Greece, among the German Cabinets. The Governments of Prussia and Austria do not approve of the occupation of the Hellenic territory by Anglo-French troops.

Our funds are undeniably improving, and business is very active at the Bourse; but trade continues very dull; all the disposable money goes to the Bourse, and it is difficult to discount the best bills under 4½ per cent

The following are the variations of our securities from May 25th to 31st:—

	f c		f c		f c
The 3 per Cents. improved from...	68 25	to	71 0	and left off at	70 85
The 4½ per Cents	95 0	—	96 25	—	96 25
Bank Shares	2829 0	—	2850 0	—	2850 0
Northern Shares	807 50	—	840 0	—	822 50
Strasburg	750 0	—	762 50	—	757 50
— New Shares	585 0	—	600 0	—	597 50
Avignon	758 0	—	800 0	—	788 75
Orleans	1117 50	—	1140 0	—	1149 0
Rouen	922 50	—	930 0	—	930 0
Havre	475 0	—	480 0	—	471 50

P.S.—The Serjeant Bichot, who had been compromised during the revolution of 1848, and who had remained ever since the Empire in London, was arrested on Monday last as he arrived at the terminus of the Northern Railway.

Half-past Four.—The rentes and all other securities continued to improve. But this new rise was owing principally to the settling of the accounts of last month. The Three per Cents. which were quoted a month ago at 63f 50c, have risen to-day to 72f 30c. It was reported that a treaty of alliance had been signed by Sweden with England and France. The Cabinet of Stockholm would consent to furnish 60,000 land troops.

The Three per Cents. varied for money from 72f 10c to 72f, and for the present account from 72f 80c to 72f 40c, and left off at 72f 40c. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents. varied from 97f to 96f 75c for money. The Bank of France were at 2,880f; Northern shares, from 837f 50c to 840f; Strasburg, from 765f to 750f 25c; ditto, new shares, from 600f to 595f; Lyons, from 930f to 928f 75c; Orleans, from 1,035f to 1,140f; Rouen were at 93f; Havre, at 472f 50f; Avignon, at 792f 50c.

Correspondence.

BLOCKADE OF THE WHITE SEA.

To the Editor of the Economist.

SIR,—The observations contained in your last number regarding the effect which the deprivation of salt will occasion to Russia, are strikingly just and obvious; yet much must find its way via Memel and Dantzic to Petersburgh and the south of Russia, at whatever cost of transit. But seeing the distress that will be thus occasioned to the people, and the dissatisfaction that must arise in Russia from the non-importation of this commodity and others, and the stoppage of the produce of the country, how is it that the coast on the White Sea is to be exempt from blockade? Salt is much required there also, for the wants not only of the people in the interior, but for the curing of fish, which is taken in immense quantity in the summer season; and much goods besides will find their way into Russia in that direction, and much of the produce of the country find it way out, by means of neutral vessels. And is not the advantages thus afforded to neutral countries an inducement to them to remain neutral instead of taking part against Russia? This leniency in warfare is not politic, neither is it appreciated by Russia, nor will it be reciprocated by her in any way. To make the war short, it should be made sharp, and the power of this country be made to bear upon her in all directions and in all ways at once. A SUBSCRIBER.

Liverpool, May 30, 1854.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Tuesday*: Third reading of the Common Law Procedure Bill. *Thursday*: Canal and Railway Traffic Bill reported with amendments. *Friday*: Royal Assent by Commission to numerous bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Monday*: Second reading of the Customs Duties (Sugar and Spirits) Bill. *Thursday*: Committee on the Oxford University Bill. *Friday*: Issuing of New Writs for Canterbury and other places discussed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 26.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Law of Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill was read the third time; and on the question that it do pass,

The Earl of Clancarty moved the omission of the 87th clause, which gives retrospective compensation for improvements made by tenants.

On a division the numbers were—for the motion, 10; against it, 41.

The bill was then passed.

The Powers of Leasing (Ireland) Bill was read the third time; after which Lord Montcagle moved that, with respect to the grant of agricultural leases, the period of 21 years be substituted for 31 years.

After debate, the house divided, and the motion was carried by a majority of 3; the numbers being 17 to 20. The bill was then passed.

On the motion for going into committee on the Manning the Navy Bill,

The Duke of Newcastle explained the objects of the measure, the changes which it proposed to effect with respect to prizes, and the modifications rendered necessary in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the present war. All the clauses, with some amendments, were agreed to.

The Navy Pay Bill also passed through committee.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, May 30.

The house then went into committee on the Railway and Canal Transit Bill, which was reported, with amendments.

The Manning the Navy Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Common Law Procedure Bill was read a third time and passed, after some opposition from Lord St Leonard's, who moved the omission of the 21st clause.

On the motion a division was taken, when the numbers were—for the clause, 41; against it 21; majority, 10.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

Thursday, June 1.

The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill passed through committee, and was reported with amendments.

On the motion of Lord St Leonard's, returns were ordered of the number of tickets of leave granted since the passing of the act on this subject, with the dates of those tickets and the regulations for the government of the police thereon.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

Friday, June 2.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several bills.

Lord Campbell said that he intended to postpone his bill for preventing unauthorised negociations with foreign Powers, undertaking early next session to present it to their lordships in a form which was more likely to meet with their approval.

Lord Montcagle moved for a copy of the agreement entered into between the Right Hon. Henry Goulbourn, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bank of England, respecting the allowances made to the Bank for the public services, and also copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between the Government and the Bank in 1854, respecting the advances required on deficiency bills, and the state of the public revenue.

[LEFT SPEAKING]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 26.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Income Tax Bill (No 2), passed through committee. New clauses o the Oxford University Bill, from 20 to 25, were agreed to in committee. Several amendments proposed by hon. members were either withdrawn or rejected.

The Gaming Houses Bill was read a third time and passed. The Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill was discussed in committee.—Adjourned.

Monday, May 29.

Mr F. Peel gave very full explanations regarding the conduct of Sir George Grey, in New Zealand, with reference to the issue of writs for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and the non-convening of the Assembly; the appropriating revenue by his own sole act, after the expiration of the Appropriation Ordinance; the disposal of land under new regulations, after an injunction by the Supreme Court at Wellington to restrain such disposal; and respecting the union, in Colonel Wynyard, of the offices of Commander of the Forces in New Zealand, Acting Governor of the colony, and Superintendent of the settlement of Auckland.

In reply to Mr Blackett, Lord J. Russell said, the text of the last Vienna protocol, which had arrived that day, did not contain any special recognition on the part of Great Britain of the article of the treaty of the 20th of April between Austria and Prussia whereby the contracting Powers reciprocally guaranteed to each other their German and non-German territories.

In answer to Mr Drummond, the noble lord stated that the question of placing the whole of the military resources of the country under the management of one responsible minister had been under the consideration of the Government, but that no positive decision had yet been come to.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr Milnes, the noble lord said, the Government had not received any account of the actual occupation of any part of the Greek territory; but a force of 6,000 men had been sent from France with instructions to occupy Piræus, and a detachment of British infantry would be likewise employed in its occupation. The cause of this measure was the connivance of the Greek Government in the insurrection raised in the Turkish provinces adjoining Greece, instead of imitating the good faith which the Government of the Porte had shown since the recognition of Greek independence. The Governments of England and France had, therefore, thought it necessary to send the force in question for the protection of the Government of Greece itself, if the protestations made by that Government were true; if not, other measures would be taken. There was no intention, he added, to declare war against Greece; but the Greek Government would not be allowed, covertly or openly, to become an ally of Russia against Turkey during the war.

On the orders for the second reading of the Bribery Prevention Bills in Canterbury, Cambridge, Hull, Maldon, and Barnstaple, a great deal of acrimonious spirit was manifested. The discussion, which wandered into a great variety of topics, including the principles and course of action of the late Government, the foreign policy and Parliamentary strength of the present, and the course taken by Mr Disraeli upon the Jews Bills, was at length brought to a close, and the orders for the second reading of the bills were discharged.

The Exchequer Bonds Bill (6,000,000*l*) was read a second time.

The Excise Duties Bill passed through committee, and the Consolidated Fund (8,000,000*l*) Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the order for the second reading of the Customs Duties (Sugar and Spirits) Bill;

Mr J. Wilson stated the views of the Government upon the subjects to which the bill related, and explained its details. He observed that the only objection which he had heard to the principle of the bill referred to the introduction of the proposed scale of quality in fixing the duties. He wished it were in his power to suggest any measure by which the grave objection to this course in commercial quarters could be got rid of, because it would not only assimilate trade, but it would give just encouragement to those who manufactured a fair article in the best manner. The Government were fully alive to the justice of the complaints they had received from the producers of some of the most deserving and improving qualities. But it was entirely impracticable to fix one uniform duty. The only proposition suggested to enable a fair distinction to be made with regard to various qualities had been that of refining in bond; but to that proposition there were two plain objections. Not only was there the objection relating to difference in quality, but there was that of interfering with an important trade by the Excise restrictions necessary for the protection of the revenue. The Government had, therefore, no hesitation in adopting a scale of duties in preference to refining in bond, as the least evil of the two; and it was intended entirely to prohibit refining in bond for the future. There was no reason whatever why refining in bond should be permitted; and he would state the terms under which it was intended to enable bonded refineries to be changed into free refineries. These terms constituted one of the most important provisions of the bill. It was proposed that the bonded refineries should proceed with their business till the 26th of June, and that from the 26th of June the proprietors should take no more raw sugars into their refineries. Between the 26th of June and the 2d of July they would be allowed to work up their produce; and from the 2d to the 5th July they would be allowed to place, in bonded warehouses in the docks, the whole of their stocks then refined ready for the market, upon the same terms as sugar imported from abroad. It was then proposed that stock should be taken of the whole remainder left in the various processes of refinement in the houses on the 2d of July, and that duty should be paid as upon raw sugar, from and after the 5th of July, after which they should be entitled to work as free refineries. Having prohibited refining in bond, it was necessary to provide for the foreign export trade in refining sugar; therefore it was proposed to adopt the old plan of allowing a drawback in proportion to the qualities imported; but as the sugar trade was in a state of great transition and as the qualities exported were becoming much more various than they had been, it was at present impossible to fix the amount of the drawback. It was consequently proposed that the Queen in council should have the power of varying or increasing the drawback as the necessities of the trade may require. He would just say that the drawbacks would be fixed upon strictly equitable principles. Whilst refining in bond was permitted, as the chief mode by which the export trade was carried on, the question of drawbacks was rather nominal than real. It would, however, be an error to make them too large, because that would be only giving a bounty to the refiner; whilst if they were too small, we should be placing him in an unfair position with regard to the competition of the refiners in Holland and Belgium. Therefore, although certain drawbacks were stated in the bill, he was not prepared to say that the Government had entirely decided to abide by those precise amounts. An investigation was going on in reference to the subject, the result of which might be a slight alteration in the rates. The bill contained another point of great importance. The Government had been frequently asked for permission to use sugar and molasses in breweries. Both could at present be used in distilleries, but not in breweries. The difference between the duty paid upon sugar and that upon malt was ascertained and assessed by the officers. This, however, was not the case with regard to breweries. There were 40,000 licensed brewers in the country, and although the law gave the Excise a power of entering and examining the premises of each, the Government had practically no supervision over them. The whole question had, however, received the careful attention of the Government, and the result was that they found it impossible, with the increased duty upon malt, to permit sugar or molasses to be used in breweries. The new duty upon malt would be 1*l* 12*s* per quarter; the duty upon a corresponding quantity of sugar would be 1*l* 2*s* 1*d*—a difference of 9*s* 11*d*, or about 5*s* 3*d* per cwt, in favour of sugar. With so large an inducement for using sugar instead of malt, with 40,000 breweries without adequate Excise supervision, and with wholesale and retail grocers in every village, it would be impossible to protect the revenue from enormous loss, if the use of these articles were allowed. Additional officers, to the number of 10,000, would have to be employed. At the same time, the effect upon the sugar trade would be very trifling; for although in theory the promise was great, yet in practice very little sugar was used in breweries. Last year it only amounted to 722 tons out of a consumption of 400,000 tons. It was clear, therefore, that it would be used but to a small extent, which could not be considered a hardship upon the producer, while great injustice would be done to the maltster. He came next to consider the case of the refiners. He admitted they had a claim to consideration with

respect to time. It was impossible for the Government to anticipate what would take place in July by the change of duties. But what was the case on the 8th May, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement? It was the intention of the Government that the new scale of duties, as provided for in this bill, should take effect from the following day; and if that intention had been carried out, no inconvenience or injustice would have been done to any party, because the six weeks then contemplated would have expired in the month of June—before the 5th of July had arrived—when gentlemen engaged for foreign sugars expected them to arrive. The house, however, did not take that course; and he admitted, with regard to the resolution which would take effect from the 5th of July, that the position of the foreign importer was essentially altered, because that came within a period which covered his speculation. The proposal, however, was subject to reconstruction upon two points; first, on the point of time—whether six weeks was too long or too short a time; and also as to the amount of difference between the two duties. With regard to time, it appeared, from all the inquiries that the Government had made under the circumstances of the case, that six weeks was a longer time than would be necessary for the purpose of the refiners; and the Government thought that, in order to enable them to accommodate their price to the new rate of duties, a period of four weeks would be abundant. With respect to the amount of duty, the Government considered that it would be a fair arrangement if the duties were allowed to stand now exactly as if they had passed on the 8th of May—that was to say, that the duty on foreign sugar should be 16s permanently, but that the 17s 4d duty should remain in operation four weeks after the 5th July. He thought, upon the whole, therefore, if they reduced the period from six weeks to four weeks, and if they allowed the 17s 4d duty to stand without the addition of 15 per cent., as originally proposed, that that arrangement would form a very fair compromise between the refiners on the one hand and the importers on the other.

A long discussion ensued, and the bill was read a second time.

The Stamp Duties Bill was read a second time, after some objections raised by Mr Hadfield, Mr Vance, and Mr Hume.

The house then went again into committee upon the Oxford University Bill, but without making any further progress.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was read a second time.

Other bills having been advanced a stage, the house adjourned.

Thursday, June 1.

Sir J. Pakington, in moving, as chairman of the Committee on the Business of the House, certain resolutions with the view of simplifying and expediting its course, premised that the suggestions of the committee, in his opinion, might and ought to have been carried to a much greater extent; but most of the resolutions submitted by him to the committee had been rejected. He gave an outline of the changes he had proposed, citing passages of the evidence in support of his propositions.

Seven of the resolutions were agreed to, after nearly three hours' discussion.

The Income-tax (No. 2) Bill was read a third time and, with an additional clause, passed.

The house then went again into committee upon the Oxford University Bill, beginning with the 26th clause, giving power to open private halls, which underwent much discussion. An amendment, moved by Mr. Ewart, to allow lodging-houses to be opened as well as private halls for the reception of students, was negatived on a division by a large majority. Another amendment proposed by Mr. Mowbray, to leave out the denomination "private hall," applied to the residences thus opened, was agreed to. A third amendment, moved by Mr. Goulburn, to exclude the words "admitted to all the privileges of the university," so that students received into such residences would be required to be entered as members of a college or existing hall, was negatived, upon a division, by 205 against 113.

The clause was then agreed to, as well as the 27th, with the addition of the words "and the residences so opened shall be called private halls."

Lord J. Russell, in moving that the chairman report progress, intimated that it was his intention to make extensive alterations in the remaining framework of the bill, and to move that the bill be committed *pro forma*, in order that it might be reprinted for recommitment on Thursday se'nnight.

The Chairman having reported progress, certain bills were advanced a stage, and, the remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned.

Friday, June 2.

Lord J. Russell moved that in the cases of the city of Canterbury and the boroughs of Cambridge, Kingston-upon-Hull, Maldon, and Barnstaple, where the seats of members have been declared void by election committees on the grounds of bribery and treating, no motions for the issuing of new writs shall be made without seven days' previous notice being given in the votes.

Mr. L. King moved, as an amendment, that no new writs should be issued in any of these cases until the 30th of December next. This amendment was subsequently withdrawn, and the motion was agreed to.

Some conversation having taken place, respecting the dress of the army in the East, the house was

[LEFT SITTING.]

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Sunday, the Queen and Prince attended Divine service at Osborne.

Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the Queen did not go out on Monday.

On Tuesday, the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, left Osborne for London. In the evening, Her Majesty honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Archbishop of Canterbury with his company at Lambeth Palace.

The Marquis of Lansdowne opened the saloons of Lansdowne house, on Tuesday evening, for the reception of company. A brilliant assemblage of the aristocracy and fashionable world honoured his lordship with their presence.

The Queen held a Court on Wednesday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. The Chevalier Bunsen had an audience of Her Majesty and presented his letters of recall as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Prussia. In the evening, Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, honoured the performance of the French plays with their presence.

On Thursday, the Queen visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester house.

Capt. Peter Richards will fill the seat at the Admiralty Board, rendered vacant by the death of Admiral Hyde Parker.

METROPOLIS.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The weekly tables give 1,149 deaths as the result of registration in the week that ended last Saturday. This number exhibits but a small decrease on the mortality of the preceding week which was shown to be higher than usual. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1844-53 the average number was 924, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,016. The present return is therefore in excess of the estimated amount by 127. Last week the births of 600 boys and 787 girls, in all 1,647 children, were registered in London. In the nine corresponding weeks of the years 1845-53 the average number was 1,372. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·555 inches. The highest reading was 29·91 inches at the beginning of the week. The mean temperature of the week was 51·5 deg., which is 3·3 deg. below the average of the same week in 38 years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day except Sunday; and on Saturday the depression amounted to 6·5 deg. The highest temperature was 60 deg. on Sunday and Friday; the lowest was 40·7 deg. on Thursday. The mean dew-point temperature was 46·9 deg.; and the difference between this and the mean temperature of the air was 4·6 deg. The wind blew throughout the week from the south-west. It rained on every day except Wednesday and Thursday; the total amount in inches was 0·87; and of this 0·28 inches fell on Tuesday, and 0·27 on Saturday.

PROVINCES.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.—There is not the least indication of any depression in the iron trade; on the contrary, fresh orders arrive daily, and the Indian and American demand for railways is very great. The inquiry for Scotch pig iron is as active as ever, and there is no probability of any diminution in price so long as stocks continue to be kept down. The demand for Derbyshire pigs is unprecedented, and much greater than the make. We have many furnaces erecting in the neighbourhood of Middlesborough and in the Cleveland district, and when their make is brought into the market it may probably have some little influence on prices. The steel trade is exceedingly active, and orders are plentiful. The demand from America and Germany for manufactured articles is good. The operatives are fully employed, and apparently satisfied with their condition in reference to trade and employment. There is a Californian gold-digging mania raging, on a small scale, in the North of Derbyshire, in consequence of the discovery of the precious metal in the Derbyshire mines. The metals are found in the channel, and the load-stone—the gold—being springled over the stone in little nuggets, so apparent to the observer, that it is wonderful that they should have escaped so long.—*Derbyshire Advertiser.*

IRELAND.

CIRCULATION OF THE IRISH BANKS.—The official statement of the Irish banks for the month ending Saturday, May 13, 1854, is as follows:—

Name and title.	Circulation authorised.	Total average circulation.	Total average amount of coin.
	£	£	£
The Bank of Ireland	3,738,423	2,299,600	821,673
The Provincial Bank of Ireland	927,667	949,405	260,536
The Belfast Banking Company	281,611	471,579	261,359
The Northern Banking Company	243,540	275,152	81,986
The Ulster Banking Company	311,079	473,960	199,625
The National Bank of Ireland	761,757	1,144,175	395,547
The Carrick-on-Suir National Bank of Ireland	24,684	23,262	4,563
The Cloomel National Bank of Ireland	66,428	57,116	11,148
Total	6,364,494	6,585,510	2,030,539

These returns show a still further falling off in the circulation to the amount of 55,891*l* as compared with those for the preceding four weeks; and also a diminution in the coin held to the amount of 42,586*l*. The circulation still, however, exceeds that authorised by the certificates, and is a million and nearly eighty thousand pounds over the circulation of the corresponding month last year, and nearly two millions above that of the year before.

DUBLIN CUSTOMS.—The Customs duties received at the port of Dublin during the past week were 1,000*l* over the corresponding week last year; being 17,900*l* against 16,900*l*. The amount on tea, 5,335*l*; Muscovado sugar, 2,600*l*; refined ditto, 830*l*; coffee, 90*l*; wine, 2,480*l*; spirits, 584*l*; tobacco, 5,523*l*; and miscellaneous, 511*l*. The receipts since the 5th of April are 105,050*l*, same time last year, 69,250*l*—increase, 35,800*l*.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The report of the Minister of Finance on the loan of 250,000,000f has been published. From it we learn that the number of subscribers was 99,224, and the subscriptions amounted to 468,315,400f, viz., 159,752,800f in the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, and 308,562,600f in Three per Cent. The 10th payable on subscribing being 25,000,000f, and the first instalment due on the 7th May 15,000,000f, the subscribers were not required to pay more than 40,000,000f. The payments, however, effected in Paris and the departments down to the 20th May amounted to 120,000,000f.

Baron Richemont's budget has been issued. It is of great length, but extremely interesting. It commences by remarking on the very decided improvement which has taken place in the trade and manufactures of the country under the present Government. The traces of the perturbation which the revolution of 1848 had produced have, it declares, totally disappeared since December 2, 1851; confidence having been restored, public and private credit has received such an impetus that the indirect contributions, that certain mark of public prosperity, have increased in three years from 707,000,000f to 846,000,000f. After some remarks on the dearness of corn, the report alludes to the present amount of the *decouverts*, namely, 760,000,000f, and declares that that amount does not appear to the committee out of proportion with the present prosperity of the country. The report next remarks separately on the credits demanded for the different ministerial departments. Those for the department of the Minister of State amount to 12,146,400f, being 341,650f more than in 1853; the augmentation for the Legion of Honour is 705,420f. The credits for the Minister of Justice amount to 27,443,380f, or 802,600f more than

in 1854; for the department of Foreign Affairs to 9,621,600f. being 391,000f more than in 1854; for the Minister of Finance to 711,064,619f —20,584,261f more than in 1854. To that augmentation the committee has added additional credits to the extent of 15,407,933f, required for the interest of the loan of 250,000,000f, and other charges which have arisen since the budget was first presented. Proceeding with its consideration of the credits required for the different ministerial departments, the report states that those required for Public Instruction and Public Worship are 65,719,722f, or 90,586f more than in 1854; for Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, 156,753,242f, being a diminution of 5,400,000f as compared with 1854. The report next refers to the receipts, and declares that, looking at the present prosperity of the country and the constantly improving condition of commerce and manufactures, the committee sees no good reason why it should not accept the estimates of the Government, particularly as the estimates in question were arrived at on principles similar to those which had actuated the Government, with such success, on the two preceding occasions.

A slight improvement manifested itself during the week in most branches of Parisian industry. The demands, however, were confined to the interior of France, and few orders were received from abroad. The houses in the habit of dealing with Germany found an exception, and the manufactures of Mulhouse have accordingly recovered some activity, whilst the greatest calmness prevails in those of Rouen, Roubaix, Elbœuf, Lyons, and St Etienne. No change has occurred in the corn market. Prices maintain themselves in Paris, and in the departments they exhibit a tendency to increase, notwithstanding the favourable appearance of the crops. Flour continues to sell in Paris from 82f to 91f per sack of 157 kilogrammes. In the north and west the price of wheat is firm or rising. In the south-east it is generally higher than last week; but in the south-west, at Bordeaux and Toulouse, the quantity of wheat lately imported from Spain produced a reaction in the markets, which compelled speculators to realise.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The news at hand from the seat of war in the East is very unimportant. The fleets have been narrowly watching Sebastopol, but without coming to any result. Lord Raglan and Marshal St Arnaud have reached Shumla.

The following semi-official announcements have appeared in the *Moniteur*:—"A communication from Belgrade, by telegraph, dated May 29, states that the Russians have attacked Silistria with all the disposable forces they had upon that point. This attack, directed simultaneously from the Danube and by land, was renewed four times, and was four times repulsed by the besieged. It is stated that Omar Pasha is preparing to go to the assistance of the place. The resistance of Silistria continued with success on the 26th May."

"In consequence of communications between the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France and his Excellency Count Ruffo, Minister of the Bey of Tunis, the Tunisian Government has come to the determination of sending to Constantinople an armed auxiliary corps. This corps will be composed of four regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery. Each regiment will comprise three battalions of about 800 men. Adding the force for the batteries, there will be a total of about 10,000 men, 400 horse, and 12 pieces of cannon. The Bey has informed the Consuls of France and England of this resolution."

The letters from Constantinople do little more than confirm the intelligence already known of the evacuation by the Russians of the forts of Anapa, Redout-Kaleh, Usurguet (with the previous destruction of those towns), &c. Several Russian vessels, filled with soldiers, have been captured off the coast of Circassia; and we understand that Kaffa, in the Crimea, has been bombarded.

Letters from Copenhagen, under date May 28, bring the intelligence that three steam-frigates of the British fleet had destroyed the outworks of the fortress of Hangoe. The English had three men killed and some wounded. The Russian loss was considerable.

The *Gazette* of last night contains a dispatch from Sir Charles Napier, off Hango Head, giving an account of a smart affair between the Arrogant and Hecla at Ekness, one of the interior towns. Two men were killed on board the vessels, and several were wounded. A Russian vessel was cut out and the enemy suffered a severe loss.

GREECE.

A French expeditionary corps disembarked at Athens on the 25th and took possession of all the Hellenic ships of war. On the following day King Otho accepted all the propositions made by the ministers of France and England, issued a proclamation declaring his perfect neutrality in the affairs of Turkey, and changed his cabinet. Private accounts state that the King manifested considerable obstinacy before complying with the requests laid before him. Before the troops actually arrived he threatened to withdraw to Zimia, the Prussian Minister promising to follow him thither. The arrival of the force and its immediate occupation alone decided him. On the 26th the new ministry was not definitively constituted, but the following was one of the drafts in circulation.—Mavrocordato, President and Finance Minister; Palandrios, Interior; Pericles Argyropoulos, Foreign Affairs; Kalergi, War; Petoulis, Justice.

AMERICA.

The mercantile letters from New York describe continued pressure in the money market, a temporary improvement having been unexpectedly followed by a relapse. The dull feeling seems mostly attributable to the European war, and when the misconceptions regarding its probable influence in disturbing commerce shall have passed away, as they have already upon this side, a steady recovery may probably be looked for. Thus far the effect of these apprehensions has been much greater in New York than in London, owing to the large proportion of the enterprises of the country that are directly or indirectly dependent on foreign capital.

The United States mail steamer Washington, arrived off Cowes yesterday, with dates from New York to the 20th ult.

The markets showed no change, but stocks, which had fallen suddenly, were steadier. Sterling exchange, 109¼ 109½. Money easier. Flour and cotton lower. Six French men-of-war had arrived at Havana, which caused much excitement.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Our advices from India by the overland mail are to the effect that the markets for most kinds of produce were by no means active, and that money was tight. At Bombay there had been an advance of 2 per cent. in the rate of interest and discount at the banks. Calcutta letters, dated the 18th of April, state:—"In this market indigo has continued dull, and only two small public sales, comprising 678 chests, have been held since the date of our last report; 24,133 chests, containing 91,831 fy mds, have been shipped to date, of which 15,586 chests have gone to Great Britain, 5,124 to France, 1,013 to America, 2,326 to the Red Sea and Gulph, and 2 to other places. Considerable transactions in sugar have taken place at an advance of 2 to 3 annas per md, and the market is getting bare of the article. A fair business has been done in saltpetre, at full prices. No rice has been exported to Great Britain since the date of our last report. Raw silk is still neglected, only 103 mds have been shipped since the beginning of the month. Corahs continue in favour, but good and honest cloths are scarce. Very little has been done in lac dye, while shell lac has been in more inquiry, but without any change in the value of either article. The demand for hides on English account continues active. The scarcity of tonnage still acts as a check to operations in oil seeds. Jute remains in undiminished favour. The export of rum to Great Britain continues."

The China papers contain no news of the rebellion. In cotton the market was firm. In teas the business during the fortnight had been limited.

CANTON MARKET, April 8.—Exports—The transactions in black teas during the past fortnight have been limited, and there is no alteration of importance to notice in prices. There have been no receipt of green teas, and prices remain unaltered. Raw Silk—No sales of Nanking are reported. 500 bales Sewhing remain in stock. Cumchuck re-reeled, 330 dollars. Exchange and Bullion—On London, 5s 2d; but little doing. On India, Co.'s accepted, 245 rs. Sycee, 2½ to 3 per cent. premium. Gold, 21 dols 15c per tael. Carolus dollars, 17 per cent. premium. Freights—To London, 7l 10s; to the United States, 18 dols; to California and Australia, 30 to 35 dols per 40 feet —much wanted.

AUSTRALIA.

The accounts from the colony of Victoria by the overland mail are exceedingly satisfactory as regards the gold production and the general progress of the population, although the import markets present no favourable change, the average rate of arrivals for the last two months having been about 70,000 tons of shipping weekly. The chief of the new discoveries of gold had taken place at a locality called Tarrangower, within a few miles of Fryer's Creek. Discoveries had also been made at three other localities—namely, the Buckland River, Bryant's Ranges, and Crowlands. The accounts received by escort during the present year had shown a steady increase, the totals having been for January 123,416 ounces, for February 136,467 ounces, and for March (from the 1st to the 25th), 152,748 ounces. Notwithstanding the augmented production, however, the demand for gold for shipment in return for the excessive importations from Europe had caused the price to advance from 75s 6d since January to 78s 3d, which was the latest quotation. The aggregate shipments of gold from the commencement of the present year to the 25th of March had been 535,545 ounces. The vessels lately cleared out had 607,200l in gold on board. According to the *Melbourne Argus*, the value of the imports into the colony of Victoria in 1853 was 15,842,637l, of which about 13,300,000l was from Great Britain and British colonies, and about 1,700,000l from the United States. The reckless extent of land speculation had partially subsided, but the demand was still active, and the average prices mentioned for suburban allotments are about 33l per acre within six miles of the town, and 18l 12s within eight miles. An electric telegraph from the bay to the Custom-house, a distance of about eight miles, had commenced working on the 7th of March, and the extension of the line to Geelong is said to have been determined upon. Notwithstanding the heavy losses in the import markets, there had been no serious failures. A further advance of 1 per cent. by the banks in their rate for bills on England, which is now 3 premium, had brought it very nearly to the point at which sovereigns would be the most profitable means of remittance.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Arklow house, Connaught place, Lady Mildred Hope, of a daughter.

On the 25th ult., at Swainston, Isle of Wight, Lady Simeon, of a daughter, who survived only a few minutes.

On Monday, the 22nd ult., at No. 4 Carlton terrace, the Duchess of Argyll, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., the wife of Mr W. S. Everett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th of March, at Calcutta, Lieutenant J. Nowell Young, 3d Bengal European Regiment, to Frances Jemima Erskine, eldest daughter of Mr and the late Lady Frances Jemima Goodeve, of Clifton, and niece of the Earl of Mar and Kellie.

On the 31st ult., at St George's, Hanover square, the Rev. Henry Alfred Barrett, domestic chaplain to the Earl of Waldegrave, to Jane Frances, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart., of Langley park, Norfolk.

On the 1st inst., at St John's church, Paddington, Edward Robert Baynes, Esq., of Aylesbury, to Harriet Eliza, second daughter of the Rev. M. Irving, D.D., canon of Rochester.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at York, Sir John Simpson, Knight, aged 58.

On the 29th ult., at Skeldon, Lincolnshire, Sir Robert Heron, Bart., aged 88.

On the 30th ult., at 7 Eaton place west, General Sir Peregrine Maitland, G.C.B., in his 77th year.

On the 24th ult., at 48 Devonshire street, Portland place, deeply lamented, Sarah Lady Ogilvy, widow of the late Rear-Admiral William Ogilvy, Bart., of Baldovan house, N.B.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations have received a copy of a French Imperial decree fixing the duties on the importation of grease (that of fish excepted) at the same rate as the duties on raw tallow. The Committee have also received a copy of a despatch enclosing a French Imperial decree, with the ministerial report, abrogating certain restrictions of the French ordinance of Feb. 8, 1826. The Committee have also received a copy of a despatch enclosing a French Imperial decree, modifying the duties hitherto levied on raw wool imported into France in French bottoms from the Cape of Good Hope, and from countries beyond that cape and beyond Cape Horn. The Committee have also received a copy of a despatch enclosing a copy of a Neapolitan decree, extending to the end of the year 1854 the free importtion of grain into the Neapolitan dominions.

The results of the operations of the General Screw Steam Company have failed to produce a dividend.

We understand that the transit charges across the isthmus of Suez will be reduced, after the 1st of July next, to ½ per cent., or to one-half the present charge.

The trade of Sarawak appears to be steadily improving. From the following statement of the value of imports and exports to and from the settlement during the last five years of such goods as are charged with duties, it will be seen how rapid has been the increase of the trade hitherto:—

	Value of Exports. dols.	Value of Imports. dols.
1849	46,969	58,653
1850	106,488	110,810
1851	156,125	197,166
1852	258,611	252,859
1853	336,948	403,828

These sums, it must at the same time be observed, do not show the entire trade of the settlement of Sarawak, and it is said by those acquainted with the trade that the above figures are two-thirds below the actual amount of commerce to and fro. Gutta percha, sago, and gold appear to be three of the principal articles of export. The produce of the gold mines is estimated at 150,000 dols per annum.

At the Patent-office it is now customary to obtain pure alcohol from whisky without distillation or heat. The discovery was accidental. A gentleman had a quantity of whisky in a cask five feet high. On drawing it off, he discovered that the upper part of it was much stronger than that near the bottom. The hint was taken, and now we prepare our alcohol by putting whisky into a tall column, and allowing it time for the heavier parts to subside, and we find pure alcohol at the top. This will prove an invaluable fact to manufactures.—*American Association of Science.*

The trade between the United States and British North America is largely on the increase. In 1827, the value of this trade was as follows:—Imports into the United States from the colonies, 445,000 dols; exports to the colonies from the United States, 2,704,014 do's: total, 3,149,014 dols. In 1849, the imports had increased to 2,826,880 dols; the exports to 5,932,106 dols: total trade, 8,758,986 dols. In 1852, the imports from Canada were 4,589,969 dols; imports from other provinces were 1,520,330 dols: value of imports, 6,110,299 dols. The exports to Canada in same year were, domestic exports, 4,004,963 dols; foreign exports, 2,712,097 dols: total, 6,617,060 dols. The exports to other provinces in same year were, domestic exports, 2,650,134 dols; foreign exports, 1,141,822 dols: total, 3,791,956 dols: total exports, 10,509,016 dols—total trade in 1852, 16,519,305 dols. In 1853, the trade with the British North American Provinces was as follows:—Our exports to Canada, domestic produce, 4,005,512 dols; foreign goods, 3,823,587 dols; total, 7,829,099 dols. The Canadian valuation is higher than are our own, making the total 8,477,692 dols. Our exports to other provinces in same year, domestic produce, 3,398,675 dols; foreign goods, 1,912,968 dols: total, 5,311,543 dols: total exports in 1853, 13,140,642 dols. The imports in the same year were, from Canada, 5,279,002 dols; from other provinces, 2,272,602 dols; imports in 1853, 7,550,604 dols: total trade in 1853, 20,691,246 dols. Bringing the aggregates into one view, the extent of the trade between the United States and British North America is shown to be as follows:—1827, 3,149,014 dols; 1849, 8,758,986 dols; 1852, 16,661,305 dols; 1853, 20,691,246 dols.—*American Paper.*

The letters from St Petersburg reach to the 23rd of May. It was understood that the Russian ports had been declared in a state of blockade from the 15th. The vessels still in port, however, were being loaded and sent off, and seven had previously sailed. The weather is described as remarkably fine.

The Riga advices are to the 15th of May, and repeat that the greatest uncertainty still prevailed on the blockade question. At the date of these communications a vessel had just arrived, and another was in sight, from which it was inferred that the port was not blckaded.

Literature.

ON THE ATMOSPHERIC CHANGES WHICH PRODUCE RAIN AND WIND, &c. *Second Edition, with Additional Essays and Diagrams.* By THOMAS HOPKINS, M.B.M.S. John Weale, High Holborn.

THE chief object of Mr Hopkin's book is to explain the influence of vapour in the atmosphere in producing winds as it is expanded or condensed by heat, and the influence of winds in producing the currents of the ocean. For the courses of the winds and for their direction in different countries and at different seasons, he quotes numerous authorities. In like manner, to explain the set of the currents of the ocean he refers to many writers, so that from his book you may gather a full account of the prevalent winds of the globe and the prevalent currents of the ocean. The facts are explained by his theory. That mere changes or differences of temperature do not serve to explain all the phenomena of the atmosphere has, we think, been long conceded; but they perform a part as well as the expansion and condensation of vapour. For the complicated changes of the atmosphere there must be complex proximate causes, and meteorologists will explain the formation of neither wind nor rain nor hail who theoretically refer atmospheric changes to one or a few simple causes. Meteorology yet requires much patient observation and the collection of many facts. It is, however, making considerable progress, and diligent men, like Mr Hopins, in both hemispheres, devoting their energies to the subject, have already done much to explain the laws of storms, to record the set of the winds and currents, and to promote swift and safe navigation. His book will help to advance the science, and facilitate its application to the purposes of life. Much of Mr Hopkins's theory is condensed into this paragraph:—

A SMALL STORM.

In the latter part of summer, in Italy, I happened once to be standing on one of the small Borromean Islands in Lago Maggiore. The day was fine, rather warm, and perfectly calm. Looking around at the mountain scenery, my attention was arrested by a dark spot being formed in the previously clear atmosphere, which spot enlarged in size rapidly. On directing the attention of a gentleman, who was with me, to the dark object, he exclaimed—"Ah, we shall have a storm!" As all around, excepting the small cloud, was clear and calm, this seemed strange. But the cloud rapidly increased in size; a slight flash of lightning struck out of it;—it grew blacker, and spread very quickly, until in a short time it covered the whole of that part of the lake where we stood. Rain commenced falling, and soon became a torrent, such as is not often seen in England, whilst winds blew in gusts from different quarters. Shortly the storm moderated, less rain fell, the wind died away, and all became fine again. It appeared that the whole had taken place within about a quarter of an hour; and after the storm, the atmosphere was evidently less moist than before. It seemed that the atmosphere had been for some time before at rest, and, during that time, evaporation from the lake had pretty fully saturated it with vapour. A slight disturbance of the air had probably forced some of it from the lower part up the side of a steep mountain, and caused some of the vapour to be there condensed, and this formed the dark spot I first saw. An ascent of the cloud now took place, and the condensation within it not only produced an ascending current and rain, but spread the cloud until the lake was covered. The vapour was now carried to a sufficient height to condense much of it, and the stock appeared to be soon exhausted, as the rain ceased, and all became fine again. This was a small specimen of what nature accomplishes on a much larger scale over great oceans.

THE HISTORY OF SERVIA AND THE SERVIAN REVOLUTION, &c. By LEOPOLD RANKE. Translated from the German by MRS ALEXANDER KERR, &c. Henry G. Bohn, York street, Covent garden. *A Volume of Bohn's Standard Library.*

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE. By MARSHAL MARMONT. Translated and brought down to the present time by Col. Sir FREDERICK SMITH. *Second edition, revised.* Thomas Harrison, Pall Mall.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. *Their Strength and Weakness.* By JOHN REYNELL MORELL. Trübner, Paternoster row.

THESE works are a very few only concerning the E st which the present war has brought forward. We are already certain that one of its effects will be to make the distant people of the East and West better known to each other, and forward that amalgamation of the human race which is in progress from "China to Peru." Mr Morell, to begin with the last-mentioned book, makes us more familiar than ever with the noble traits in the character of the Circassian and of the hill tribes that, in the fastnesses of the Caucasian mountains, have so long resisted the forces of Russia. Mr Morell is one of their ardent admirers, and from his animated pages, teeming with anecdotes of the chiefs, we catch some of his own enthusiasm in favour of the liberty-loving people in their mountain home. Professor Ranke's book on Servia is a standard authority, and almost the only book that gives a connected account of that country, and the struggles of its people for independence. To his work on Servia and Bosnia, Mr Bohn has added an account of the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey from the writings of Cyprian Robert, Professor of Slave Literature in the College of France, which gives a minute detail of the whole country. Marmont's account of the Turkish Empire, in which he predicts its decay, is also a well-known book, and pains has been taken to adapt it by additional information to present circumstances. The latter is hardly so much a book of facts as the former, but both deserve this character. All these are well-timed works, and well calculated to gratify the present thirst of the public for information on the countries of the East.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Dublin University Magazine. M'Glashan.
Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis. Ridgway.
Ultima Thule: or, Thoughts suggested by a Residence in New Zealand. Chapman.
Library for the People. Chapman.
The Industry of the United States. Routledge.
Critical and Historical Essays contributed to the Edinburgh Review. Longman.
Tait's Edinburgh Magazine. Tait.
Our Medical Liberties; or, The Personal Rights of the Subject. Sotheran, Son, and Draper.
The Russians in Bulgaria and Rumelia in 1828 and 1829. Murray.
Siluria. The History of the Oldest Known Wells containing Organic Remains. By Sir R. J. Murchison. Murray.
Military Sketch of the Country between the Danube and Constantinople. Wyld.
The London Quarterly Review. Partridge and Co.
Cyclopædia of Useful Arts. Part 42. Virtue.
Tables showing the Value of Gold at 3l 17s 9d per oz. Standard. Longman.
The National Debt and How to Pay it. Longman.
Journal of the Statistical Society of London. Parker.
The Post-office Official Monthly Director for June. Letts.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

H. J., Huddersfield.—It is impossible to give any accurate estimate of the gold coin in circulation. Sir Robert Peel, in 1844, put it on the best calculation that could be made at about 40,000,000*l*. But since that time a large increase has taken place, and we should estimate it now at 60,000,000*l* at the least.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Saturday the 27th day of May, 1854:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£.		£.
Notes issued	26,012,250	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	12,012,250
		Silver bullion	...
	26,012,250		26,012,250

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,009	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	9,536,300
Rest	3,227,045	Other Securities	15,441,964
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,469,944	Notes	5,564,710
Other Deposits	10,283,189	Gold and Silver Coin	728,599
Seven Day and other Bills	1,026,415		
	31,379,564		31,379,564

Dated the 1st June, 1854. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£.	Assets.	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	21,485,935	Securities	24,745,275
Public Deposits	2,489,944	Bullion	12,740,849
Other or private Deposits	10,283,180		
	34,259,079		37,486,124

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,227,045l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	£262,894
A decrease of Public Deposits of	181,607
An increase of Other Deposits of	136,752
A decrease of Securities of	533,315
An increase of Bullion of	226,880
An increase of Rest of	1,314
An increase of Reserve of	446,405

By the present returns there is a further *decrease* of *circulation*, 262,894*l*; a *decrease* of *public deposits*, 181,607*l*; an *increase* of *private deposits*, 136,752*l*; a *decrease* of *securities*, 533,315*l*, which is made up of a decrease of public securities to the extent of 550,000*l*, and an increase of private securities, 16,685*l*; an *increase* of *bullion*, 226,880*l*; an *increase* of *rest*, 1,314*l*, and an *increase* of *reserve*, 446,405*l*. The accounts are becoming more favourable, as indicated by the increase of bullion and the increase of reserve. The increase, too, of private deposits indicates a less active demand for money. The falling off in the public deposits, compared with the decrease of public securities, show a further extinction of deficiency bills.

The money market continues very stringent, though hopes and opinions are expressed that the dearest point has been passed. No bills are discounted under the Bank rate, and the Bank is probably now the cheapest discount shop. We have heard that 5 per cent. is given for money on call, and only the very best bills are done at the Bank rate. For inferior paper 6 per cent. discount is paid.

The exchanges are now all favourable to England except those of Paris, from which place bills continue to be sent to England to a considerable amount.

The gold arrived in the week is unimportant. The Royal Shepherdess, from Australia, has brought five boxes, quantity and value unknown. The Henrietta Sophia, from Adelaide, has brought 47 ounces of gold, worth about 190*l*. But as we know that much more is on the passage, the temporary short arrivals are of no importance.

The funds have undergone considerable fluctuations in the week, and have generally tended upwards. All public securities have improved, both here and in France, whence to-day the prices of all came higher. On the Stock Exchange money has been in demand to enable parties to hold over, but to day the demand is at an end. Our usual list will inform our readers of the prices last Friday and this day, with the fluctuations of Consols through the week:—

CONSOLS.

	Money Lowest	Money Highest	Account Lowest	Account Highest	Exch. Bills.
Saturday	90¼	90⅝	90	90⅝	...
Monday	91	91⅛	91	91⅛	...
Tuesday	90⅝	90⅞	90⅝	90⅞	...
Wednesday	91	91⅛	91	91⅛	...
Thursday	91	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	...
Friday	91⅛	91	91⅛	92	...

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	89⅝ ⅛	91⅛ ⅛
— — money	89⅝ ⅛	91⅛ ⅛
3½ per cents	89 ⅝	91⅛ ⅛
3 per cent reduced do.	88½ ⅝	90¼ ½
Exchequer bills, large, March	1 dis 4s p	1s d 3s p
— — June	1 dis 4s p	...
Bank stock	203 206	204 6
East India stock	233 238	233 7
Spanish 3 per cents	39 40	39⅝ 40⅛
— 3 per cents new def.	19½ 19⅝	19⅝ ½
Portuguese 4 per cents	38½ 39	38 40
Mexican 3 per cents	24⅝ ⅝	24 ½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
Dutch 2½ per cents	60 1	60 2
— 4 per cents	88 9	87 9
Russian, 4½ stock	92 3	89 5
Russian, 5 per cent.	96¼ 6½	97 7
Sardinian stock	83 4	81 3 x d
Peruvian 4½	62 3	62 4
— deferred	44 6	46 9
Venezuela	22 5	24 6
Spanish Certif.	4½ 3	4½ 3
Turkish Loan	...	...
French Loan	...	...

Railways have followed the public funds but slowly, and have been comparatively steady, though improving. We subjoin our list of the prices of the principal railways last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices, This day.
Bristol and Exeter	90 92½	90 95
Caledonians	56½ 58½	57½ 57¾
Eastern Counties	12½ 13½	13½ 13¾
East Lancashire	59½ 60½	61 61
Great Northern	88 88½	89 90
Great Western	74½ 74¾	76 76½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	61 61½	62½ 63
London and Blackwall	8½ 8¾	8¾ 8¾
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	101¼ 101½	103 104
London & North Western	97½ 97¾	99½ 99¾
London and South Western	77½ 78½	79 80
Midlands	59½ 60	61 61½
North British	21 32	33 34
North Staffordshire	4½ 4¾ dis	4½ 4¾ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	29 31	29½ 30½
South Eastern	62½ 63½	62¾ 63¾
South Wales	34 35	34 35
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	66 67	68 69
York and North Midland	47 49	49½ 50½
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	32½ 33½	33½ 33¾
Do. 20/3 per ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	...	...
Paris and Rouen	35 37	36 38
Paris and Strasbourg	30½ 30½ x d	30½ 30¾
Rouen and Havre	...	...
Dutch Rhenish	4¼ 4 dis	4¼ 4 dis
Paris and Lyons	16½ 17 pm	17½ 17½ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	...	...
East Indian	1½ 2 pm	1½ 2 pm
Dijon and Besancon	...	...
Madras	½ dis par	½ dis par
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	...	...
Paris and Orleans	44 46	45 47
Western of France	4 5 pm	5½ 6½ pm
India Peninsular	½ 1 pm	½ ¾ pm
Grand Junction of France	...	...
Central of France	1 ¼ dis	¼ dis ¼ pm

The house reported to have sent in 400,000*l* of Exchequer bills for money is said to have had a political motive for its conduct.

We adverted in our journal on the 14th and on the 28th of January to a new species of fraud which has sprung up in the East, and which then had begun to excite considerable attention. In a morning journal yesterday it is specifically described:—"A certain worthy ship-chandler (I believe an Ionian Greek) is in the habit of boarding vessels in the Bosphorus, and, if he can gain the captain to his views, the latter goes on shore and makes a protest to the consulate, stating that his cargo is unfit to proceed to England; whereupon a survey is called, composed of four worthies, who stand ready to endorse everything. The cargo is of course condemned; the captain is awarded three-fifths of his freight for performing one-fifth of his voyage; the wheat is sold for a mere nothing (who the buyers are it is not difficult to guess), and the proceeds lodged in the consulate, the unhappy owner possibly hearing some months after date that a certain sum lies there to his credit, amounting probably to one-seventh of the original invoice." Our notices implicating Dutch vessels chiefly in this gross violation of trust, occasioned many inquiries into the subject, both abroad and at home; and probably have helped to bring some of the parties concerned to answer for their conduct. At present three of the Dutch vessels implicated having arrived in this country, two in London and one in Dublin, they have been impounded, and the captains have been compelled to defend themselves. The matter is now placed in the proper train for being investigated before the judicial tribunals, when justice will no doubt be done to all parties. At present only Dutch, Austrian, and Greek vessels are accused. No English vessel is implicated, and we should be well pleased, remembering the ancient high commercial character of Holland, if the present race of Dutch shipowners and captains be able to clear themselves of these serious charges. Nothing surely can be more destructive of all confidence than for the captains of vessels to betray their trust so flagitiously. On bills of lading money is advanced, they pass from hand to hand as good securities, and if they are liable to be vitiated by systematic fraud, trade will be much endangered.

At a meeting of Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company on Tuesday, a dividend of 8 per cent. was declared on the paid-up capital, free of income-tax. To that colony the company seems adapted.

Mr Wyld, the enterprising geographer of Charing cross, has just published a very useful Military Sketch of the Country between the Danube and Constantinople, compiled by the King of Prussia's General Staff, with plans of Kustendjek, Varna, Shumla, the Straits of the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus, &c. It

is clear, distinct, and specific, and comes appropriately for every person desirous to trace the military operations on which the future fate of society will depend.

The Chamber of Commerce of Verviers, in a recent report, express a doubt whether the Belgians will exhibit their commodities in the exhibition which it is proposed shall be held at Paris in 1855, alleging, as the reason for not exhibiting, that France shuts out all the commodities of other countries. Were foreigners to exhibit, they would enable the French, say the Chamber, to profit by what they saw, and be better able to compete in the markets of the foreign exhibitors, while they would continue to close their own markets against foreigners.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.		
Paris	June 1	f.24 97½	.....	3 days' sight
		24 70	.....	3 months' date
		...	.....	1 —
Antwerp	— 1	f.24 97½ to 25	.....	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	May 30	11 6⅞	.....	3 days' sight
		11 6⅞	.....	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 30	m13 3½	.....	3 days' sight
		13 1	.....	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 23	35d to 36½d	.....	3 —
Madrid	— 26	51 65-100d	.....	2 —
Lisbon	— 19	54⅝d	.....	3 —
Gibraltar	— 18	...½d	.....	2 —
New York	— 20	9½ to 9¾ per cent pm	.....	60 days' sight
Jamaica	April 26	1 per cent pm	.....	30 —
		¼ —	.....	60 —
		par	.....	90 —
Havana	May 9	9½ to 10 per ct pm	.....	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	April 13	27⅝d to 28⅛d	.....	60 to 90 —
Bahia	— 18	27⅝d	.....	60 —
Pernambuco	— 21	27⅛d 27⅜d	.....	60 —
Buenos Ayres	— 6	...	.....	60 —
Singapore	— 19	...	.....	60 days' sight
		4s 1½d to 5s	.....	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 28	4 per cent dis	.....	1 —
		...	.....	3 —
		...	.....	6 —
Bombay	— 28	...	.....	1 —
		...	.....	3 —
		2s 1d to 2s 1½d	.....	6 —
Calcutta	— 18	2s 0⅞d to 2s 1⅛d	.....	6 —
		...	.....	3 —
		...	.....	1 —
California	— 15	47½d	.....	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	— 12	5s 2d to 5s 2½d	.....	6 months' sight
Mauritius	— 13	par to 1 per cent. dis.	.....	90 days' sight
		...	.....	60 days' sight
Sydney	March 20	3 per cent. pm.	.....	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	— 31	46⅛	.....	60 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about 5 *per* mille discount (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·04½; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 24·97½, it follows that gold is about 0·28 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 421½ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·3½; and, the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·3¾, it follows that gold is 0·18 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109½ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·08 per cent. against England; but, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of gold either way between the two countries.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	*Mon*	*Tues*	*Wed*	*Thur*	*Fri*
Bank Stock, div 9 per cent	204 5	204 6	...	204 6	204 6	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	89½ ⅜	90 ½	89⅝ ½	90 ¼	90⅜ 90	89½ ⅜
3 pr. Cent Consols Anns.	90¼ ⅜	91¼ ½	90¼ ⅜	91 ¼	91⅛	91⅛ ¼
3½ per Cent Anns.	89¼ ⅜	90¼	90⅛ ¼	90½ 1	91 1½	91⅛ ¼
New 3½ per Cent	... ...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2½ per Cent	78	...	...	...	...	...
New 2 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	4 9-16	4 9 16	4 9-16	4 9-16
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10 1859	4⅜	...	4 5-16	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	4 15-16	4 13-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	236	...	233 6	233	236	...
Do. Bonds, 3½ per Cent 1000*l*	4s p	...	1s d	...	4s p par	4s p
Ditto under 500*l*	2s 4s p	4s p	3s d 2s p	...	...	...
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct June 6	205½	204 5	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct June 6	90 ⅜	91⅛	90⅛ ⅜	91⅛	91⅛ ⅜	91⅜ 2
India Stock for acct June 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1000*l*	2d... 1s p	4s p 3s p	par 3s p	par 3s p	par 1s d 3s p	1s d 3s p par 4s p
Ditto 500*l* —	4s p	4s p 4s p	par ...	...	1s d 3s p	...
Ditto Small —	4s p	4s p	par 4s p	...	1s 3s p	1s 4s p
Ditto Advertised—	2s p	2s d 2s d	3s 4s d	1s 4s d	3s 1s d	...
Ditto Bonds Scrip	⅛ p	⅛ p ⅛ p	2½ p	⅛ p	⅛ p	⅛ p

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris May 29	London May 31	Paris May 30	London June 1	Paris May 31	London June 2
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	98 50	...	98 75	...	96 25	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	70 50	...	70 50	...	71 0	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2850 0	...	2850 0	...	2830 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	24 97½	...	24 97½	...	24 97½	...
Ditto 3 months	24 70	...	24 70	...	24 70	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

		Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Price, June 2.	Amer. Prices, May 13
	₱ cent					
United States Bonds	6	1862	65,000,000	Jan. and July	110 ¼	123
—	6	1862	—	—		
— Certificates	6	1867–8	...	—	110¼	117
Alabama	Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	—		
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000	—		
Kentucky	6	1869–72	4,250,000	—		102
Maryland	Sterling 5	1858	3,000,000	—	93 4	
Massachussetts	Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	100 1	
Mississippi	6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
—	5	1856–8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York	5	1862	13,124,270	Quarterly		119
Ohio	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		110
Pennsylvania	5	1854–70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	77½ 9	88
— Ditto		1887	...	...	83½ 5½	
South Carolina	5	1866	5,000,000	Jan. and July		
Virginia	6	1885	7,000,000	—		106
United States Bank Shares		1866	35,000,000	—		
New York City	5	1860 / 1856	9,600,000	Quarterly		

Exchange at New York 109½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
			£.	£. s. d.	
2,000	3*l* 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	92
50,000	7*l* 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	19½
10,000	6*l* p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	...
24,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	19½
5,000	4*l* p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	28
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial ...	50	5 0 0	7
20,000	6*l* p cent	Church of England ...	50	2 0 0	3½
5,000	5*l* p c	City of London	50	2 0 0	2½
5,000	5*l* p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, & General Life	100	10 0 0	21
...	4*l*	County	100	10 0 0	19½
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	20½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	6⅝
...	4½*l* p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	6 5⅞
20,000	5*l* p cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	3 5 0	...
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	19½
...	4*l* p cent	Family Endowment ...	100	4 0 0	4
...	6*l* p cent	General	5	...	5½
1,000000	6*l* p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	122
20,000	5*l* p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	57
2,400	12*l* p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	...
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	...
13,453	11sh & bs	Indemnity Marine ...	100	20 0 0	56
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4⅜
10,000	1*l* 16s & bs	Law Life	100	10 0 0	64½
20,000	4s	Legal and General Life ...	50	2 0 0	6
34,000	10s & bs	London	25	12 10 0	28½
10,000	18s p an	Marine	100	10 0 0	...
10,000	4*l* p cent	Medical, Invalid, & General Life	50	2 0 0	3½
7,848	5*l* p c & bs	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6
...	5*l* p cent	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1½
25,000	5*l* p c & 2½ bs	National Loan Fund ...	20	2 10 0	2½
10,000	...	National Provincial ...	5	1 0 0	1½
10,000	6½*l* p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1½
30,000	5*l* p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 10 0	2½
...	5*l* p cent	Pelican	...	...	45
...	6*l* p cent	Phœnix	...	...	180 xd
40,000	5*l* p cent	Professional Life	6½	6 10 0	½
2,500	1*l* 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	42
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	7⅝
689,220	6*l* p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	All	235
...	6½*l*	Sun Fire	...	...	260
4,000	1*l* 14s	Do. Life	...	...	65
25,000	4*l* p c	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	8½
5,000	5*l* p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
...	5*l* p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	...

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price per share
			£.	£. s. d.	
22,500	6*l* & 1½ pcbs	Australasia	40	40 0 0	80
20,000	5*l* per ct	British North American ...	50	50 0 0	64½
40,000	...	Chartered Bank of Asia ...	25	5 0 0	...
50,000	...	Chrtd Bnk, India Austral., & China	20	3 0 0	...
24,000	3*l* per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	5*l* pc & bs	Commercial of London ...	100	20 0 0	30
25,000	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrtd. ...	20	10 0 0	8½ 9
25,000	...	London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	10 0 0	21
15,000	10*l* p c	London and County.	50	20 0 0	...
5,000	...	Ditto, Scrip	...	10 0 0	...
60,000	8*l* p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	...
50,000	10*l* p c	London and Westminster ...	140	20 0 0	36½
10,000	6*l* p c	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	6*l* per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	5*l* per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
20,000	...	New South Wales	20	2*l* 0 0	38
24,000	12*l* pc	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25 0 0	46½ 7
20,000	8*l* pc & bs	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	51
4,000	8*l* per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	6*l* per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
50,000	...	Royal Austral. Bk & Gold Imp. Com.	5	5 0 0	...
6,000	8*l* pc	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
34,000	40*l* per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	71 ½
8,000	40*l* per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	7½
60,000	10 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price per share
£			£.	£.	
313,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,668	5 p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	102
1,939,800	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	61½
7,000	3 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	5 per cent	Victoria	20	8 0 0	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 15½	11 14½	11 14½	11 16
Ditto	3 ms	11 17½	11 18½	11 17½	11 17½
Rotterdam	—	11 17½	11 18½	11 17½	...
Antwerp	—	25 17½	25 25	25 17½	25 25
Brussels	—	25 17½	25 25	25 17½	25 25
Hamburg	—	13 6	13 6½	13 6½	13 7
Paris	short	25 07½	25 2½	24 95	25 "0
Ditto	3 ms	25 25	25 30	25 25	25 30
Marseilles	—	25 25	25 32½	25 27½	25 30
Frankfort on the Main	—	118½	119	118½	118½
Vienna	—	13 35	13 44	13 35	13 40
Trieste	—	13 38	13 54	13 40	13 45
Petersburg	—	...	...	...	...
Madrid	—	49½	50½	49½	49½
Cadiz	—	50½	...	50	50½
Leghorn	—	30 42½	30 47½	30 45	30 50
Genoa	—	25 35	25 37½	25 32½	25 37½
Naples	—	41½	...	41½	42
Palermo	—	126½	126½	126½	126½
Messina	—	126½	127½	126½	127
Lisbon	—	52½	53	52½	52½
Oporto	—	53½	531	53	53½
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	97½	99½	...	...	99½
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	...	...	...	...	89
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	99½	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	55½	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	103	...	...	100½ 2
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	...	3½	3½	...	3½
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1848 coup.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	6½	6½	6½	...	...	...
Greek Bonds, red	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	24½	24½ ¼	24½	24½	24½ ¼	...
Peruvian, 4½ per cent.	...	63½ ¾	...	...	...	64½
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	47 6	...	...	45½
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	40	...	40
Ditto 3 per cent, 1845	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	97 6	98 7½	...	96½	98½ 7	98 7½
Ditto 4½ per cent	83	...	...	84	...	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent.	...	84	...	84½	...	...
Spanish 3 per cent	...	...	30½ ⅝	29½	40 40	40 ½
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	19½	19½ ¼	18½	19½	19½ ¼	19½ ⅝
Ditto Passive converted	...	4	4½ ¼	...	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	4½	4¼	...	4½	...	...
Swedish 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	...	...	25½	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	60½ 1½	60½	60½ 1	...	...	60¼
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	88 ⅝	...	88½	...	88½	88½ 9½
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION.

		£	s	d
Foreign gold in bats (standard)	per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars		0	5	1
Silver in bars (standard)		0	5	1½

The Commercial Times.

POSTAGE ON PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—It appears from a return which has been printed by order of the House of Commons, that printed Parliamentary papers may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands at the following rates of postage:—Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d; not exceeding 8 oz, 2d; not exceeding 12 oz, 3d. Prepayment is optional, but the papers must be sent without covers, or in covers open at the ends or sides. There must also be no marks of writing or of any kind on the paper so sent.

ADDITIONAL MONEY ORDER OFFICES.—England—On the 1st June, a major money order office will be opened at West Hartlepool, County Durham. Minor money order offices will be opened at the undermentioned places on the respective dates named:—

	County.	Head office (when the office itself is not a head office.)	
Shirley	Hants	Southampton	20th June
Swetford	Lancaster	Manchester	26th ditto
Ireland.			
Clontarf	Dublin	Dublin	1st June
Dugort	Mayo	Westport	ditto
Oughterarde	Galway	Galway	ditto
Scotland.			
Barrhead	Renfrew	Glasgow	ditto
Cumbernauld	Dumbarton	Ditto	ditto
Gourock	Renfrew	Greenock	ditto
Lennoxtown	Stirling	Glasgow	ditto
Pollockshaws	Renfrew	Ditto	ditto
Renfrew	Ditto	Paisley	ditto
Shotts	Lanark	Motherwell	ditto

On the 1st June, a major money order office will be opened at Stromness, Orkney.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 27th May, AUSTRALIA, per H. M. S. Meander, *via* Plymouth (ex Australian steamer, arrived at Cape of Good Hope)—Sydney, Feb. 2; Melbourne, 10; Adelaide, 16.

On 29th May, MAURITIUS and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Indiana steamer, *via* Plymouth—Mauritius, April 4; Natal, 10; Cape of Good Hope, 21; St Helena, 29; St Vincent's, May 12; Lisbon, 23.

On 29th May, AMERICA, per Africa steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, May 15; Boston, 16; New York, 17.

On 29th May, HAVANA, May 7, *via* United States.

On 30th May, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA *via* Marseilles—Shanghae, March 30; Hong Kong, April 12; Batavia, 10; Singapore, 19; Penang, 20; Calcutta, 28; Madras, 24; Bombay, 28; Akyab, 5; Ceylon, 28; Mauritius, 13; Aden, May 8; Alexandria, 29; Malta, 25; Sydney, March 20; Melbourne, 24; Adelaide 28; Auckland, N. Z., Feb. 25.

On 2nd June, AMERICA, per Washington steamer, *via* Southampton—New York, May 20.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 3rd June (evening), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, per Ripon steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 3rd June (evening), for AUSTRALIA, per Lady Jocelyn steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 7th June (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 7th June (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Union steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 8th June (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, *via* Marseilles.

On 9th June (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS, BRAZILS, RIVER PLATE, and FALKLAND ISLANDS, per Thames steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 9th June (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Canada steamer, *via* Liverpool.

* If addressed "*Via* United States."

The Great Britain steamship is appointed to sail from Liverpool on the 10th inst. for Australia; letters (which must be specially addressed "per Great Britain steamer") in time on the 9th inst.

Mails Due.

JUNE 1.—West Indies.
JUNE 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
JUNE 1.—Mexico and Havana.
JUNE 6.—West Coast of Africa.
JUNE 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
JUNE 6.—America.
JUNE 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
JUNE 16.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
JUNE 16.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
JUNE 26.—Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope.
AUGUST 4.—Australia.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold qrs	65,791	8,346	16,842	46	3,858	259
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, May 27	78 9	37 1	29 11	53 11	49 4	44 7
— — 20	78 9	37 1	29 5	52 1	48 9	46 9
— — 13	79 9	37 0	28 8	47 4	47 10	44 9
— — 6	79 5	37 3	28 9	53 0	46 7	45 6
— April 29	79 11	37 5	27 6	46 5	47 0	44 6
— — 22	78 3	36 10	27 6	44 0	45 7	42 8
Six weeks' average	79 2	37 2	28 11	52 2	48 2	45 3
Same time last year	44 3	31 2	18 10	31 1	35 6	32 9
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported at the principal ports of Great Britain, viz.—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth.

In the week ending May 24, 1854.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peasmeal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck wht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign	130,515	10,967	45,945	...	1,061	7,929	34,985	...
Colonial	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	130,516	10,967	45,945	...	1,061	7,929	34,985	...

Imports of week ..... 231,404 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING

The wheat market was extremely dull to-day, notwithstanding the weather is ungenial, wet, and cold. But the arrivals of late have been so large, that the market is fully supplied, and prices, which are nominal, are the same as on Monday. Sales could only be forced at lower terms.

In the week, however, the arrivals have not been large, 11,120 qrs of wheat and 3,150 sacks and 4,120 brls of flour.

Barley remains unaltered. Oats are 1s lower, the imports having been in the week 15,230 qrs.

The arrivals off the coast from the Black Sea and ports East of Gibraltar, since the 25th May, are twenty-three cargoes, of which eighteen are wheat, one wheat and linseed, three maize, one rye, and a cargo of maize from Bordeaux. At present our supplies are adequate to our wants.

The continental corn markets, like our own market, are generally quiet, with little business doing. The weather on the Continent seems to have been dry till within these few days, when the circulars speak of some much-desired rain having fallen.

All the articles in Mincing lane are dull. Both sugar and coffee are lower. Of sugar in the month Messrs Trueman and Rouse re-

mark:—"The market opened at the commencement of the month with a steady demand for all descriptions; but the unexpected advance in the duties led to a temporary cessation of business, after which there was an active demand for colonial sorts both from refiners and grocers, the buyer and seller about equally dividing the advance of 15 per cent. (1s 6d per cwt) in the duty. The late heavy arrivals having, however, within the last ten days, been pressed on the market, the present duty-paid prices are almost precisely the same as they were on the 1st ult., the value in bond being, therefore, nearly 1s 6d per cwt lower. The announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposition for the raising of the sugar duties and its instant adoption by the House of Commons, took the trade rather by surprise, as the advance of 15 per cent. on the duties to which all the different classes of sugar were previously liable took effect on the following morning, the 9th ult. By the new scale, which will come into operation on the 5th July, the great bulk of British colonial sugar will be raised 2s per cwt, while foreign will be lowered 1s, thus equalising them, as originally intended by the Act of 1848, although at a higher level. All sugars, which do not come up to the 'brown clayed' standard are to pay 11s only, and as the standards are to be applied, as heretofore, with reference to quality as well as colour, it is generally assumed that a large portion of the Date kinds of Bengal will come in at the lowest scale, and that white Benares will be considered by the Customs, as it has hitherto been and as it most assuredly is in fact, inferior to 'white clayed,' and be subject only to the duty of 12s per cwt. Should this equitable adjustment be adopted, it will be leave nothing to complain of; but if, as is apprehended in some quarters, the standard should be applied with reference chiefly to colour, and the Date and other kindred sorts should thus be charged 12s and Benares 14s duty, it will be equivalent to prohibiting the importation of nearly the whole of the production of Bengal. This, doubtless, is not the intention of the Government, but it would be advisable, in order to allay all anxiety on this head, to declare that sugar previously subject to the duty of 10s shall in no case be charged, under the new Act, with more than 12s, and that the low soft Date sugars of India shall be chargeable only with the minimum duty of 11s per cwt."

In saltpetre nothing has been done in the week.

The tea market is firmer to-day, and begins to recover from the depression caused by the late sales. The advices received on Tuesday report a considerable falling off, compared with previous statements, of the exports of tea from China to great Britain. Duty was paid at this port during the week ending 25th inst. on 731,148 lbs, against 282,307 in the same period last year.

The next public sales of silk will commence on the 21st inst. "The position of the silk market," says Mr H. W. Eaton, "during May, has varied little from the preceding month, large imports having continued; the disposition of importers to meet the trade has brought buyers forward freely, which has resulted in the largest deliveries ever known, shippers fully participating. The accounts from China just received, present no new feature; more silk, as was expected, had arrived from the interior (chiefly of the lower descriptions), and prices at Shanghai are quoted as rather firmer. Nothing more decided was reported as to the estimated total exports for the season, but whatever it may be, 46,000 bales have been already received. Silk remains without alteration."

The transactions in the Liverpool cotton market this week have been on an extensive scale, the sales reaching 56,000 bales, 44,000 bales of which are to spinners, 6,000 bales to speculators, and the remaining 6,000 bales to exporters. All descriptions below fair are ¼d per lb higher this week, but fair cotton (which, owing to its scarcity, has of late stood above its relative value) is without change. The accounts received this week from America are decidedly in favour of holders of cotton, and we think we cannot do better than quote an extract from Mr Wright's statement, of New York, as regards the crop, viz.:—"The reports of injury to the young plants alluded to in my last circular are fully confirmed by subsequent advices from the South. The frosts of 29th and 30th April extended as far South as Red River, and were very generally destructive to such cotton as was above ground. Replanting is being resorted to, and I am informed that a good deal of land upon which it was intended to grow cotton will now be ploughed up, and corn planted as a substitute, it being considered a surer crop at this late period." Other statements corroborate that of Mr Wright. In the London market an extensive business has likewise been transacted, with sales of 4,000 bales at ⅛d per lb higher rates, at which advance there is little choice.

The sales of colonial wool, which began on the 11th ult, terminated yesterday. The catalogues comprised 50,269 bales of all kinds, and the prices realised were from ½d to 1d below the last sale. Foreigners were active buyers.

We have received through Mr Bede the following account of the Havana markets, from M. de Embil and Co.:—"May 6.—There has been little animation during this week in the sugar market, notwithstanding many holders have shown a disposition to sell at last prices, to which purchasers generally do object, in consequence of the late unfavourable accounts, both commercial and political; and we should not wonder if a further decline in prices took place. We quote to-day:—White, inferior to florette, 7½ to 9 rials, 22s 6d to 26s 8d; yellow inferior to florette, 5½ to 7 rials, 183d to 21s 11d; brown, No. 11 to 12, 5 to 5½ rials, 17s 1d to 17s 8d; cucuruchos, No. 8 to 10, 4½ to 4¾ rials, 15s 3d to 16s 6d, f.o.b., at the exchange of 10 per cent. The receipts here during the week have been 21,135 boxes, and the export from Havana and Matanzas 48,895 boxes. Molasses very brisk at 2½ rials. The export has been since the 1st of January, from here and Mantanza, 63,047 hhds. Freights—Two vessels have been chartered this week for Trieste, at 4l 15s, and a small Spanish craft for Falmouth, 4l 5s; a large ship for Cowes, at 3l 5s. We quote to Cowes and North Sea, 3l 5s to 4l 15s; to Great Britain, 3l 10s to 4l 5s; to the Mediterranean, 3l 10s to 4l 15s; to France, 100f to 125f; to Spain, 2½ dols to 4 dols per box. Exchanges have declined—London, 9½ to 10 per cent. premium; Paris, 1 to 1½ per cent. discount; Spain, 4½ to 6 per cent. premium.

COTTON.

New York, May 17.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, &c.	May 6	SOUTH CAROLINA	May 12
MOBILE	6	NORTH CAROLINA	13
FLORIDA	1	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	4	NEW YORK	16
GEORGIA	12	OTHER PORTS	13

	1853-4	1852-3	Increase	Decrease
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	127,809	87,469	40,340	...
Received at the ports since do.	2,561,327	3,056,231	...	494,904
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,126,223	1,395,463	...	269,240
Exported to France since do	249,965	365,697	...	115,732
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	111,161	136,510	...	25,349
Exported to other foriegn ports since do.	123,905	149,305	...	25,316
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	1,611,254	2,048,975	...	437,691
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	605,241	481,982	123,259	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS
(Not included in Receipts.)

	1854	1853
	bales	bales
At latest corresponding dates	81,309	51,204

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1853-4		1852-3	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1	...	127,809	...	87,469
Received since	...	2,561,327	...	3,056,231
Total supply	...	2,689,136	...	3,143,700
Deduct shipments	1,611,284		2,048,975	
Deduct stock left on hand	605,241		481,982	
		2,216,525		2,530,957
Leaves for American consumption		472,611		612,743

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d to 5-16d per lb for compressed and uncompressed.—Exchange, 108 to 109½.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	May 6	36	7	12
— Mobile	6	9	1	3
— Florida	1	5	...	...
— Galveston	..	...	...	...
— Savannah	12	6	...	...
— Charleston	13	9	1	6
— New York	16	22	4	91
Total		86	13	112

The market opened firm on Saturday, but subsequent to the arrival of the Atlantic (on Monday) the buoyancy was lost, though no strict classifications have been sold at a decline. The demand continues to run on the better qualities mainly, the stock of which is comparatively small, and relatively firmer in price. The sales during the three days amount to 5,571 bales, of which 3,299 were for export, 1,277 for home use, 395 on speculation, and 600 in transitu. The following quotations, adopted on Monday last, show an advance of ¼ of a cent on middlings, ¼ to ⅜ on middling fair, and ⅛ on Upland and Florida fair, as compared with those of that day week. Ordinary grades unchanged:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans & Texas.
	c	c	c	c
Ordinary	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Middling	8¼	8¼	8¼	9⅛
Middling fair	10⅛	10⅛	11	11⅛
Fair	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛

The arrivals have been from Nassau, N.P., 45 bales; Texas, 932; New Orleans, 9,061; Florida, 4,132; Georgia, 784; South Carolina, 1,234; North Carolina, 202; and Virginia, 46;—total 9,436. Total import since 1st inst., 19,954 bales. The export of cotton from May 1 to May 16 was 17,936 bales, against 17,627 bales in same time last year.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, June 2.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1853 — same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	4⅝d	5 1-16	6¼	6⅛d	6⅝d	..	5 3-16	6⅛d	7d
New Orleans	4⅝	5 3-16	6¼	6⅝	7⅛	8	5 3-16	6⅛	8⅛
Pernambuco	6¼	6⅝	6¾	7½	7⅞	8⅛	6⅛	6⅝	8
Egyptian	5¾	6¼	6⅝	7	8¼	10¼	5⅝	6⅜	14
Surat and Madras	2⅞	3⅛	3⅜	4	4⅛	4⅜	3⅛	4⅛	5

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to June 2.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to June 2.		Exports, Jan. 1 to June 2.		Computed Stock. June 2.	
1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,066,215	1,159,066	724,190	829,270	56,600	15,480	883,100	801,130

A large business has been done this week by the trade, the low rates lately current having tempted buyers to operate more freely. There has also been a fair inquiry for export and some little on speculation. The import has been

small for the season, only 29,858 bales. Prices of the more useful qualities of American have rallied to the extent of ¼d per lb from the late lowest rates, and the better qualities have well maintained their position. Longstapled descriptions are in fair request at former prices. East India are slightly dearer in the lower qualities. The sales to-day are not less than 9,000 bales. The market is firm. The reported export amounts to 6,800 bales, consisting of 4,790 American, 150 Brazils, and 1,560 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, June 1.—A fair amount of business has been done in 39-inch shirtings of 6 and 7 lbs for India, and in the heavier makes for China. There has been only a slight giving way of prices in 5-4 shirtings, and some favourite makes have fetched the full prices of last month. 9-8 shirtings and printers were dull of sale, and as stocks are accumulating a decline of 3d per piece was pretty generally submitted to. Jacconets are in moderate demand, and no material change took place. Long cloths have been in fair request, but barely maintained at former prices. T cloths neglected, and 1½d to 3d per piece lower than last month. 4 printers in demand in 66 and 72 reed, while the lower qualities were very little inquired for, and prices 1½d per piece lower. Velvets and velveteens, as well as satteens, continue in request, and stocks from reasons previously stated are very light.

BRADFORD, June 1.—Wool—The country markets around the seat of consumption have opened with greater supplies than was expected, and the farmers seem inclined to make sales when 12d can be obtained; but, with present prospects, this is not likely to be long realised. Yarns—The position of this branch of the trade is not improved since our last, and the only course that now remains is to circumscribe the production within the limits of the demand. Pieces—The demand for goods is not animated to-day, and the merchants for the home trade only buy in limited quantity.

NOTTINGHAM, June 1.—Our trade both in lace and hosiery continues spell-bound by the same languid and spiritless tone pictured in our last In hosiery, the Americans are operating to some extent, but the home trade is flatter than has almost ever been known in the experience of those engaged in business. Half the round frames are said to have been discontinued, which must considerably abridge production.—*Notts Guardian.*

LEICESTER, May 30.—The demand for worsted and woollen hosiery for the home trade is very inanimate, but the wholesale houses are believed to be low in stock, and the manufacturers have acted with great caution. The yarn market is without alteration; several of the factories are only partially employed. The wool market is firm, and without change.

LEEDS, May 30.—The tone of the market for woollen cloth to-day has been as good and as steady as, under the circumstances of the country, could be expected. For a Tuesday's market the purchases have been to about an average extent. There is no noticeable change in prices. Some moderate loads of heavy and second-rate cloths have been taken out of the halls, and others have been delivered directly from the manufacturers to the merchants.

HUDDERSFIELD, May 30.—Our market to-day has been very similar to those we have had for the last two months; nobody buying anything except for their immediate wants. Prices about the same, with the tendency still downwards. Very little demand for wools, and prices without alteration.

ROCHDALE, May 29.—We have not had much change in the flannel market to-day. There is a better feeling amongst the buyers, and a greater disposition to purchase, but prices are much the same as those of last week. The wool market remains quite as inactive as it has been for some weeks past, and prices have undergone little or no change.

GLASGOW.—Our market for cotton-wool has again been sluggish and drooping, spinners doing as little as possible. Prices about ¼d lower. For yarns and manufactured goods the market is still extremely dull. There has been a strong speculative feeling in our pig-iron market, caused partly by the acknowledged rapid decrease of stock and some large continental orders for shipment during the next three months. A very extensive business has been done, chiefly in warrants, at prices advancing 6d to 1s 6d per day. There is not much inquiry for shipping lots. Quotations nominal; say, No. 1 g.m.b., 91s 6d; No. 3, 87s 6d; American brands, 92s to 93s, cash against bill of lading.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western flour has not varied materially since Friday last, and the demand continues moderate for the local trade and the Eastward. For export there is no inquiry of moment, and the stock of common qualities having slightly accumulated, prices favour the purchaser; favourite, fancy, and extra brands, on the contrary, being extremely scarce, are a shade firmer, an advance of 12½c to 18¾c having in some instances been established. The receipts via canal have been of a limited character thus far, and as the supplies to come forward are mostly beyond Buffalo, any considerable increase is not generally calculated on before the 1st proximo. The Atlantic arrived on Monday, and advised us of a further slight decline of prices in the English markets, but this intelligence failed to influence our market owing to the diminished stock. A considerable portion of the transactions has consisted of a rather inferior brand of State, known as "Black Rock," which sells at prices a trifle under those we quote—say 8 dols to 8·12½ dols. The market for Canada has declined 25c, with only a limited supply for the British provinces: sales, 2,600 brls closing heavily at 7·75 dols in bond. The sales of domestic were: Saturday, 6,000 brls; Monday, 4,500 brls; and yesterday, 4,600, including 1,500 brls common State, to arrive in June, at 8 dols. Superfine No. 2, 7·50 dols to 7·75 dols; State, common brands, 8·25 dols to 8·37½ dols; State, straight brands, 8·37½ dols to 8·50 dols; State, favourite brands, 8·62½ dols to 8·75 dols; Western, mixed brands, 8·43¾ dols to 8·62½ dols; Michigan and Indiana, straight brands, 8·75 dols to 8·81¼ dols; Michigan, fancy brands, 8·81¼ dols to 8·87½ dols; Ohio, common to good brands, 8·50 dols to 8·87½ dols; Ohio, round hoop, common, 8·50 dols to 8·67½ dols; Ohio, fancy brands 8.87½ dols to 9 dols; Ohio, extra brands, 9·12½ dols to 10·37½ dols; Michigan and Indiana, extra brands, 8·87½ dols to 9·75 dols; Genesee fancy brands, 9·25 dols to 9·75 dols; Canada (in bond), 7·75 dols per barrel. The demand for Southern is moderate, and with an increased supply of the low grades offering, the market is 12½c to 25c lower: sales, 3,500 brls, closing steadily at 8·50 dols to 9 dols for mixed to straight brands Alexandria, Georgetown, and Baltimore, 9 dols to 9·12½ dols for favourite, and 9·12½ dols to 10·25 dols for fancy. Rye flour is in moderate demand and the market is without material change: sales, 150 brls at 6 dols to 6·25 dols for fine, and 7 dols for superfine. Corn meal has declined 12½c, with sales of 700 brls at 3·75 dols for Jersey and 4 dols for Brandywine. Puncheons remain inactive, and nominally 19 dols cash. The export of wheat flour from May 1 to May 16 was 46,433 brls, against 39,701 brls in same period of 1853.

GRAIN.—The demand for wheat for milling continues fair, and the receipts are slightly increasing, but the stock is still so light as to preclude the probability of any material decline for the present. We understand that an increased supply of Canada will be in market in a few days, which, in the event of a continued absence of an export demand, and an adequate supply of domestic kinds, may be taken for home use. Prices for some kinds are still altogether nominal: sales, 5,700 bushels good white Genesee, at 2.37½ dols; 800 good white Western, 2.22½ dols; 3,800 fair white Missouri, via New Orleans, 2.15 dols; and 1,500 red Western, in store, 2 dols. The rye market is without material variation, and the sales reach 13,500 bushels at 1.10 dols to 1.12½ dols. Barley continues scarce and wanted, and, in the absence of sales, prices may be quoted nominally 1.15 dols to 1.18 dols. Oats are more plenty, and the market is lower, with an active demand at the decline. River and Canal command 52 to 54 cents, and Western 55 to 56 cents. The demand for corn continues moderately active, in part for export, but, with largely-increased supplies, prices have declined 2 to 4 cents on good, and 6 to 8 cents on inferior qualities. A large portion of the recent receipts has consisted of very inferior descriptions, so that the stock of good sound parcels is still light: sales, 105,000 bushels, the market closing irregular. 100 brls State white beans brought 1.50 dols; 300 bushels Southern, 1 dol to 1.25 dols; 300 bushels Canada peas, in bulk, 1.37½ dols; and 100 bags black-eyed, 2.75 dols per bag of two bushels. The exports of wheat and corn from May 1 to May 16 were:—Wheat, 84,083 bushels, against 77,414 bushels in same time last year; corn, 201,930 bushels, against 27,408 bushels in same time last year.

Export of BREADSTUFFS from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since 1st Sept., 1853.

From—		Flour. bbls	Meal. bbls	Wheat. bush	Corn. bush
New York	May 16	769,765	16,186	4,307,090	2,468,872
New Orleans	6	201,595	21	118,448	1,167,690
Philadelphia	13	302,711	20,595	547,135	762,484
Baltimore	13	362,332	3,107	18,506	389,218
Boston	13	49,467	196	16,506	153,113
Other ports	12	18,137	...	19,606	19,060
Total		1,704,007	40,097	5,312,339	4,960,437
Same time last year		1,094,802	280	3,567,450	1,071,824
Increase		609,205	39,817	1,744,889	3,888,613
Decrease		...	...	...	...

To the CONTINENT.

	Flour. bbls	Wheat. bush	Corn. bush	Rye. bush
From New York to May 16	553,553	1,563,268	41,361	305,975
From other Ports to latest dates	233,694	321,690	36,568	12,907
Total	787,567	1,884,893	77,929	318,882

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was only a short supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday, but the advices from all country markets held on Saturday coming lower, the town millers refused to purchase unless at a decline, which at first the factors refused to comply with, but ultimately gave way 1s per qr on the best samples, and 1s to 2s per qr on other descriptions, when a tolerable clearance was effected. With a good attendance of country buyers a fair extent of foreign wheat was taken off in small quantities for immediate use at 1s to 2s per qr reduction in value. The demand was principally for the finer qualities of red from the Baltic, and 62 lbs Rostock realised 81s per qr; a greater weight could scarcely be obtained, or such would have commanded higher rates; and the secondary samples brought 80s per qr, 61 lbs; other sorts in proportion, whilst the Black Sea cargoes were not wanted, and most of these must remain for brisker markets. The imports consisted of 295 qrs from Amsterdam, 560 qrs from Anclam, 530 qrs from Antwerp, 250 qrs from Carolinenziel, 1,200 qrs from Constantinople, 1,421 qrs from Dantzic, 672 qrs from Dunkirk, 800 qrs from Flensburg, 4,200 qrs from Galatz, 4,511 qrs from Hamburg, 146 qrs from Harlingen, 250 qrs from Havre, 1,550 qrs from Kertche, 470 qrs from Konigsberg, 7,000 qrs from Lagos, 4,850 qrs from Marseilles, 530 qrs from Memel, 820 qrs from Neuhaus, 580 qrs from Neustadt, 12,760 qrs from Odessa, 1,800 qrs from Salonica, 10 qrs from Skive, 1,220 qrs from Stettin, 1,600 qrs from Stralsund, 1,800 qrs from Venice, 800 qrs from Ukermunde, 1,080 qrs from Wismar, and 700 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 47,006 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 1,928 sacks, from Ireland 50 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 6,975 sacks, from foreign ports 3,469 sacks and 12,171 barrels. This article was in steady request, but bought generally on rather lower terms, particularly the second brands of American. There were only 145 qrs barley coastwise, 5 qrs from Scotland, 855 qrs from Ireland, and 4,400 qrs from foreign. Scarcely any quotable variation took place in fine samples; inferior samples were the turn lower. The arrivals of oats coastwise were only 340 qrs, from Scotland there were no supplies, from Ireland 18,105 qrs, and from foreign ports 24,999 qrs, making a total of 43,944 qrs, which, with previous good supplies, afforded much choice for the buyers; and the business transacted was confined to needy consumers, who succeeded in purchasing as many as they wanted about 1s per qr under the terms of the previous Monday, and a large quantity was still left unsold for future markets.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were to a moderate extent; and, although there was a fair attendance of buyers, very little business was transacted, and in wheat at a decline of 4d per 70 lbs, and on flour the

There were good imports at Hull, but a short quantity of wheat brought forward by the farmers, prices for which were 2s per qr lower, still 80s per qr made of fine fresh samples weighing 63 lbs: average, 80s 10d on 1,169 qrs. The importers are not pressing sellers, and few transactions in foreign took place.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were short, farmers and sellers both alike indisposed for business. The few sales made were at a reduction of 1s to 2s per qr: average, 80s on 1,725 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Ipswich were very short, and the millers took it off steadily, at barely former rates: average, 80s 4d on 241 qrs.

At Mark lane on Wednesday there were very short arrivals of English grain; those of foreign were moderate. Trade generally was languid. Wheat was held at Monday's prices, but little sold, and oats were offered on lower terms, without bringing buyers forward. The market was thinly attended.

The Scotch markets this week have been lifeless and depressed. At Edinburgh the supply of wheat was large from the farmers for the time of the year, sales were difficult to effect, even at a decline of 1s to 2s per quarter on best qualities, and 2s per quarter on secondary sorts: average, 73s 10d on 816 qrs.

The supply of wheat at Birmingham on Thursday was short; the millers purchased it reluctantly at fully 1s per qr abatement in price.

At Newbury the farmers brought forward a good supply of wheat, which met a very dull sale at declining prices.

Trade at Uxbridge was dull for wheat, and prices were lower generally, the millers showing little disposition to purchase to any extent.

At Mark lane on Friday, there were limited fresh arrivals of English grain, and moderate imports of foreign. The demand for wheat was limited, and confined to foreign, for want of English. Prices were in favour of the buyers, but no factors pressing sales, and not much of any sort sold. Flour was taken off slowly on rather lower terms. There was no demand for barley except for grinding qualities, and the consumption of these sorts has fallen off; prices were rather lower. There is now an abundance of oats on the market, and the large dealers seem to hold off, from a fear that neutral vessels will bring in a large supply at the usual time from Archangel. Prices have further receded 1s per qr, the consumers buying smaller quantities, having now a better choice of green food, from the recent heavy showers having increased the growth of grass.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	1,740 at	82	8
Barley	942	36	3
Oats	2,713	29	8
Rye	173	46	10
Beans	250	43	5
Peas	58	45	1

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	*Barley.* Qrs.	*Malt.* Qrs.	*Oats* Qrs.	*Flour.*
English	810	320	2,060	420	490 sacks
Irish	...	...	...	3,130	... —
Foreign	11,130	2,180	...	15,230	3,150 — 4,120 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.	Per quarter.					
	s	s		s	s	
Wheat...Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red,	77	85	White	81	87	
Norfolk and Lincolnshire, do.,	75	81	Do	...	...	
Rye...Old	49s	50s	New	50	52	
Barley...Grinding	36	38	Distilling	38	39	
Malt ...Brown	64	66	Paleship	68	74	
Beans...New largesticks	42	45	Harrow	50	52	
Old do	47	48	Do	54	56	
Peas ...Grey	46	48	Maple	50	51	
White, old	52	54	Boilers	55	56	
Oats...Lincoln & Yorks. feed	28	30	Short small	31	32	
Scotch, Angus and Ross feed	33	34	Potato	35	38	
Banff, Peterhead, and Aberdeenshire feed	32	33	Do	35	37	
Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	...			28	29	
Do, Galway 26s 27s, Dublin & Wexford feed	29	31	Potato	31	33	
Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	32	34	Fine	33	34	
Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	31	32	Do	33	34	
Flour ...Irish, per sack—s —s, Norfolk, &c.	56	57	Town	68	70	
Tares ...Spring	56	64	Winter	64	72	

FOREIGN.					
Wheat...Dantzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white	79	87			
Do do mixed and red	77	83			
Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red	81	83			
Silesian, red 77s 81s, white	80	82			
Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do	75	76			
Do do do, red	70	74			
Polish Odessa	68	72			
Russian, hard	68s	72s	Soft	68	75	
Rhine, red	79	82	Old	79	82	
Canadian, red	77	82	White	81	87	
Italian and Tuscan, do	...		Do	...		
Egyptian	45	49	Fine	50	51	
Maize ...Yellow	43	44	White	43	44	
Barley Grinding	34	38	Malting	38	40	
Beans...Ticks	44	46	Small	52	56	
Peas ...White 54s 55s, fine boilers	58	60	Maple	48	50	
Oats ...Dutch brew and thick				30	32	
Russian feed				30	31	
Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed				29	32	
Flour ...Dantzig, per barrel —s —s, American				39	42	
Tares ...Large Gore 60s 65s, old 46s 50s, new				48	52	

SEEDS.					
Linseed ...Petersburgh crushing, Baltic 62s 63s, Odessa	68s	70s	Sowing	70	72
Rapeseed ...Per last of foreign 32l 34l, English	33l	34l	Fine new	35l	38l
Rapeseed ...Per qr large	41	42	Small	36	38
Canaryseed Per qr new 50s 53s	Carraway per cwt	42	48	Trefoil Wet	28	30
Mustardseed Per bushel, brown	12	14	White	12	15
Cloverseed Per cwt English white, new	45	70	Red	45	50
— Foreign do. do.	50	70	Do	40	50
Trefoil — Foreign	24	28	Choice	29	30
Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 10l 0s to 11l 10s	English, per ton	11l	0s	to	11l	0s
Rape do do — 7l 0s to 7l 5s,	Do —	7	0s	to	7l	5s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(*For Report of This Day's Markets, see "Postcript."*)

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The market opened rather flatly on Tuesday, and the demand has since been inactive, particularly from the refiners. Prices may be quoted fully 6d lower than last week, excepting for finest grocery descriptions. The sales in West India to yesterday did not exceed 1,500 hhds, the Epsom races causing a large proportion of the leading buyers to absent themselves from the market. 263 hhds 11 tierces Barbadoes, by auction, brought 35s to 39s for low middling to fine yellow. 282 hhds 22s trls other West India, went as follows: Grenada, 32s 6d to 34s 6d for soft brown to middling yellow; St Kitt's and St Vincent's, 32s 6d to 35s 6d; crystallised Demerara, 36s to 42s per cwt

Accounts from Havana to the 7th May have been received. Freights were lower and vessels abundant, but at the latest date business was less active, the news from Europe, with the withdrawal of several orders, causing the market to close dull. Stock of sugar at Havana and Matanzas 300,000 boxes; an increase of 110,000 boxes over that of last year. Exports to the end of April were 384,013 boxes, against 291,763 boxes and 363,791 boxes in 1853 and 1852. The deliveries at this port for home consumption continue large, and reached 4,750 tons last week. Late arrivals have brought the stock nearly on a par with that of last year at corresponding period.

Mauritius.—14,523 bags about two-thirds sold, and prices were generally 6d to 1s lower than last week: low to fine yellow, 33s to 38s; mid to good brown, 30s 6d to 32s 6d; low dark, 28s; grainy, 37s to 40s 6d per cwt for grey and yellow. The deliveries last week were 25,392 bags, but the stock exceeds that of 1853 by 4,000 bags.

Bengal.—1,636 bags were taken in at at 29s to 32s for Date and Mauritius kinds: grainy yellow Cossipore, 39s to 40s per cwt. The stock is reduced to an unusually low point, being 47,000 bags. Imports from 1st January to the present date are 86,358 bags, against 168,000 bags last year.

Penang.—1,202 bags again went at easier rates, and partly found buyers: yellow and white, 32s 6d to 37s 6d; low to good brown, 29s 6d to 32s per cwt.

Foreign.—The public sales of duty-paid sugars have gone off flatly, but not at lower prices. 342 hhds 112 brls Porto Rico were bought in at 35s 6d to 39s 6d for low to fine yellow. Of Cuba 440 hhds and tres 122 barrels partly sold at 34s to 38s 6d for low soft to good yellow. 100 boxes Havana Floretes brought 41s. A cargo of 3 400 boxes Havana has sold at 21s 6d, No. 11, for Bristol; and a cargo of 2,500 boxes, No 12, but the exact price of the latter has not transpired: supposed to be 21s 6d.

Refined.—The market has been unsettled this week, and prices are hardly so firm as last quoted, viz.: brown goods, 46s 9d to 47s, with a moderate supply; mid to good grocery, 47s to 49s per cwt. Wet lumps, pieces, &c., are in steady demand at the late improvement in prices. Bonded goods are quiet, and prices almost nominal. English crushed, 51s. 10 lb loaves, 55s. A large business has been transacted in Dutch crushed, and the market closes firmer.

MOLASSES.—A few sales have been made in West India this week at 15s to 17s 3d, up to 18s per cwt for Barbadoes.

COFFEE.—Since last Friday the trade have bought with less freedom, and prices show a further slight decline upon plantation Ceylon, the public sales of which comprised 620 casks 848 barrels and bags. Fully three-fourths of the quantity found buyers at 53s to 57s for fine ordinary to low middling, with middling at 59s to 62s; triage in proportion; pea berry, 59s to 63s 6d. 558 bags native about half sold at 43s for good ordinary quality. Privately 1,000 bags are reported at same price, with a portion at 42s 6d, old import at 42s. 420 packages Mocha partly realised 57s to 61s for mid greenish to good clean garbled, being steady. 390 bags Costa Rica were bought in at 52s to 54s. 150 bags Porto Rico at 53s. Nothing of importence has been done by private treaty.

COCOA.—569 bags Grenada sold with spirit, at rather higher rates: low grey to good red, 29s 6d to 35s; fine, 38s to 38s 6d. Of Trinidad 295 bags partly found buyers at 33s 6d to 37s for grey to good red. 2,196 bags Guayaquil are declared for the 7th inst.

TEA.—Although the late intelligence from China has given a firmer tone to the market, the business done has not been by any means large, and confined chiefly to some kinds of green tea at full rates. Common congou is steady at 11d. Last week some sales were made for cash at 10½d, which did not appear under this head. Shipments from China, as compared with last year's, did not show so great an increase as of late.

RICE.—There has been a moderate demand for East India this week, at easier rates. Sales are reported privately, as follows:—Bengal, 12s to 13s 6d for white, and a cargo of Arracan 11s. 1,380 bags of the former by auction were taked in at 12s 6d to 13s per cwt for middling good white. The stock of East India is rather under 15,400 tons, being much below the average of the last four years. The deliveries both for home use and export have been large. 410 barrels Carolina part sold at 21s per cwt for middling quality.

SPICES are without further change this week. 100 bags 36 cases cloves sold steadily at 5¼d to 5½d for Zanzibar. 25 barrels fair second Batavia limed nutmegs brought 2s 4d to 2s 5d. 22 cases middling brown of indirect import were taken in at 2s 3d to 2s 5d. The market for pepper is quiet. 97 bags common Batavia sold at 3¾d to 4d for sea-damaged. 36 bags Singapore white part sold at 9d for middling. 100 cases cassia lignea were sold at 110s to 119s for the sound portion: third to first pile, damaged, 70s to 103s. 49 cases cassia vera, part mouldy, 48s 6d to 49s per cwt. 300 bags pimento went ¼d dearer, from 5¾d to 5¾d per lb, for ordinary to middling quality.

RUM.—The market has been flat throughout the week. Deliveries continue steady since the commencement of the year, but latterly show some falling off. The stock of West India exhibits a deficiency of nearly 3,700 puns. Proof Leewards are quoted 2s to 2s 2d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—There has been very little business done, and that at lower rates, speculators keeping out of the market. Bengal to arrive sold in one instance at 37s, usual conditions, and fine on the spot at 37s to 38s, but importers do not keep sales at a similar reduction. The deliveries are 1,500 tons less than last year's, although equal to those in 1853. Stock on the 27th inst., 4,768 tons, a decrease of 1,750 tons.

NITRATE SODA is dull at 17s 6d to 18s.

COCHINEAL.—Yesterday 171 bags partly sold at fully last week's rates. Honduras silvers, fair to good, 3s 9d to 3s 11d; small and pasty, 3s to 3s 4d; low to middling blacks, 3s 6d to 4s; Mexican silvers held at 3s 6d; blacks, 3s 6d to 3s 9d; good Teneriffe blacks, 4s per lb.

LAC DYE continues almost unsaleable.

DYEWOODS.—37 tons Nicaragua sold, chiefly at 9l 10s to 9l 15s for solid de la Hache. Other kinds are generally inactive, except Cuba fustic, which continues scarce.

DYESTUFFS.—Gambier is firm at 27s to 27s 6d. Yesterday 1,180 bags Cutch were bought in at 47s for good, one lot being sold at that price. 42 bales Bengal safflower part sold at previous rates: low and wormy to fair, 39s to 72s 6d; small taken in at 22s per cwt. Cream tartar is quiet: brown and grey were taken in at 5l 5s to 5l 10s per cwt.

DRUGS.—The sales have been too small to notice this week. A few serons Ipecacuanha were bought in at 10s 6d to 11s. Camphor is held at a higher price again, but no business doing in it. 273 chests shellac were sold at steady rates: good liver and garnet, 45s to 47s; native orange, 44s to 48s; liver block, 29s to 31s per cwt. Iodine has sold at 10d per ox for best. Tartaric acid is quiet at 1s 11d per lb.

IVORY.—The public sales, yesterday, were large, but passed off much better than expected, nearly all finding buyers at extreme, and ball ivory much higher rates, the latter being in great demand.

INDIA RUBBER.—A large parcel East India has sold this week at 11¼d. 33 pkgs Para bottles, &c., were taken in at 2s 4d per lb.

METALS.—There has been considerable activity in all branches of the iron trade. Scotch pig has farther advanced, and mixed numbers touched 93s 6d at one period this week. Yesterday the market was quiet, with sellers at 92s cash. The shipments are still upon a very extensive scale, far exceeding the make. Spelter remains quiet, but 22l 5s has been paid. Tin is dull, but there are buyers of Banca at lower rates. Straits offered at 115s. Lead continues dull. Copper is very firm at the smelters' prices. Other metals without change.

HEMP.—Sales are said to have been made in Petersburg clean at several pounds under the quotation of 65l, which is quite nominal; but the principal holders do not press their parcels upon the market. Manilla is lower. 530 bales jute sold cheap, from 24l 5s to 27l 5s per ton, for low middling to good quality. Coir goods sold without material change.

OILS.—Prices of common fish are without change this week, and there is not much business doing. Pale seal has brought 42l 10s: coloured descriptions are more inquired after. Sperm is declining in the face of further arrivals. Olive difficult of sale even at a further reduction upon the lower qualities. Linseed being forced upon the market by speculators, several parcels have sold as low as 37s to 37s 9d, but 40s paid for autumn delivery, as crushers are firm. A decline of fully 6d has occurred upon rape: foreign refined, 43s to 43s 6d

per cwt. Cocoa-nut is dull at 48s to 50s. Palm has been tolerably steady at 44s to 46s 6d per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—Spirits have sold at easier rates, and the market is dull. English may be quoted 32s 6d to 40s per cwt; American 1s more.

LINSEED.—The uncertainty regarding future supplies causes an indisposition to purchase for arrival. Prices on the spot are almost nominal, viz., Calcutta and Black Sea, 65s; Bombay, 67s per qr.

TALLOW.—The market, after being quiet in the early part of the week, closed yesterday with a more steady demand and firmer appearance: first sort Petersburg Y C on the spot, 60s 9d; to arrive in the last three months, 62s 6d to 63s. The supply of town-melted is good, and the price continues low in proportion with foreign.

PARTICULARS of TALLOW—Monday, May 29.

	1852	1853	1854
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day	41,783	24,383	56,225
Delivered last week	789	792	961
Do. since 1st June	103,071	102,041	93,027
Arrived last week	569	1,240	1,211
Do. since 1st June	108,380	88,796	105,937
Price of YC this day	37s 6d	47s 6d	60s 6d
Do. Town	38s 9d	49s 3d	61s 0d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was a very dull market to-day, and prices gave way slightly, making the decline fully 6d to 1s for the week. 1,830 hhds West India have found buyers, including 330 to-day, and that description is not more than 6d easier. Mauritius—7,233 bags went off flatly, about two-thirds finding buyers at rather lower rates than current on Tuesday; crystallised white went at 42s 6d to 43s.

COFFEE.—About 1,000 bags native Ceylon sold privately at 43s for good ordinary quality, the market closing firmer. 160 casks plantation also found buyers.

RICE quiet and sales made at easier rates.

SALTPETRE.—Bengal was rather more inquired after at 38s per cwt. for fine quality on the spot.

JUTE.—501 bales were taken in. A small parcel of Manilla hemp sold from 51*l* 15s to 52*l* 5s per ton.

METALS.—Pig iron, 91s 6d to 92s per ton mixed nos. cash.

OIL.—Cocoa-nut sold at lower rates in the public sales this afternoon. Ceylon, 46s 9d to 48s; Cochin, 47s 9d to 48s 6d. 547 casks palm brought 44s to 46s 9d per cwt.

TALLOW was firm at 61s for Y. C. No change in town-melted. 180 casks Australian part sold: beef, 55s to 55s 6d; sheep, 58s 0d to 60s 3d. 186 casks South American more than three-fourths sold from 55s to 60s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market has been quiet this week. No material alteration to notice in the bonded: 10 lb loaves have been sold at 85s, and crushed at 81s. About 900 to 1,000 tons of Dutch crushed have been sold at 26s to 26s 6d, and 200 tons Belgian crushed at 26s 6d, principally for the Levant.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market continues good. Oranges advanced 5s per box. A parcel, per Tagus steamer, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, realised that advance. Lemons improved in value. Nuts of all kinds advanced 1s to 2s per package. No Barcelona remaining in first hands.

DRY FRUIT.—The clearances both of currants and raisins are undoubtedly large, and are much reducing our stocks. Currrants are gradually recovering their position; and at the reduced price of 38s extensive purchases of Valentia are being made. In other kinds no change.

SEEDS.—We have had rather a better supply of most seeds, with the exception of canary. Prices are unaltered, and a fair demand is experienced.

COTTON.—An improved demand has prevailed, and a good business has been transacted, the extreme rates of last week being readily obtained, and in some cases prices have advanced ¼d per lb, the market closing with much firmness. Sales of cotton wool from May 26 to June 1 inclusive:—3,500 bales Surat, at 3d to 3¼d for very middling to fully fair; 500 bales Madras, at 2¾d to 3d for middling fair Western, and 3d to 4¼d for very middling seedy to good Tinnivelly.

TOBACCO.—Market steady, with a continuance of export business. In some descriptions of Western stemmed, prices have been rather in favour of the buyers.

TIMBER.—A large sale of wood by auction has shown the ability of the trade to take off the market and so relieve it of that portion of the stock which had accumulated in excess of the current demand. By some concession in prices the wood market has resumed its buoyancy, and consumers are relieved of the impression that war had unreasonably exalted prices. It has been also useful in checking the importation from countries of production, where the cost was extravagant, on the presumption that our consuming powers this year must necessarily be equal to last year—which is fallacious, on the common ground of sustaining so great a sudden increase, and on the special ground of the present combined events of war, taxation, and the value of money, all adverse to the extension of useful works, and detrimental to commercial enterprise.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The leather trade presents no alteration since the past week. The demand has amounted to a full average, and prices remain stationary. At Leadenhall, on Tuesday, the supply was small; the articles most in request were crop hides of 40 lbs to 45 lbs, light English butts, good common hides, harness hides, calf skins, particularly those of light weights, and E. I. kips of best quality. At the public sales last week the salted Cape hides were a shade lower than at the previous sale, the best bringing 5d. The New South Wales hides obtained former rates, 4d to 4¼d; some badly cured, 3¾d. The salted West India brought 4¼d to 5¼d; seconds, 3d to 4d. Of the 70,000 East India kips about 50,000 were sold at former quotations; 2,000 East India tanned kips 7d to 11½d.

METALS continue flat, but in general firm. Scotch pig iron has advanced again considerably in price, notwithstanding which the consumption and export seem still on the increase, and stocks, which have not been so low for many years, continue decreasing at the rate of 8,000 tons per week. Copper and tin in fair demand. Lead quiet. Spelter flat, and stock 7,680 tons, being an increase of about 2,000 tons in the month.

BARK.—English (per load of 45 cwt. delivered in London), 13*l* to 15s Coppice, 10*l* to 16*l*; Dutch (per ton), 5*l* to 5*l* 10s; Hamburg, 4*l* 10s to 5*l* 10s Antwerp, tree, 5*l* 15s to 6*l* 5s; do. Coppice, 5*l* 10s to 6*l*.

TALLOW.—Official market letter published this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow, per cwt	61	0
Fat by ditto	3	3
Yellow Russian candle	62	6
Melted stuff	44	0
Rough ditto	28	6
Graves	16	0
Good drogs	8	0

PROVISIONS.

The Irish butter markets have declined considerably, some shippers offering for forward shipments, but at such prices as are not to be obtained. The supply of Friesland butter, increasing, the demand not over good to-day at 92s to 94s. The high price of bacon puts a stop to any large operations, the trade only buy to supply their immediate wants, and find some difficulty, there is so little prime bacon in the market.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Butter. Stock.	Delivery.	Bacon. Stock.	Deliveries.
1852	7,108	2,640	3,136	1,902
1853	9,390	2,641	4,622	2,258
1854	2,228	1,784	2,781	2,037

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	2,185
Foreign do.	15,711
Bale Bacon	2,689

SMITHFIELD CATTLEMARKET.

MONDAY, May 29.—The imports of foreign stock still continue moderate. Last week the total arrival into London amounted to 3,181 head, against 3,131 in the corresponding period in 1853; 2,703 in 1852; 1,168 in 1851; 1,926 in 1850; 2,177 in 1849; 3,245 in 1848; and 3,356 in 1847.

To-day's market was moderately supplied with each kind of foreign stock, the quality of which was by no means good. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the arrivals of beasts were limited, and their general weight exhibited a falling off. Although the attendance of buyers was not to say numerous, the demand for all breeds of beasts was very brisk, at an advance in the prices obtained on Monday last of fully 2d per 8 lbs. Prime Scots and some good shorthorns sold at 5s per 8 lbs. In some instances 5s 2d, and even 5s 4d per 8 lbs was paid for the primest qualities, and a clearance was effected. This was one of the most active markets for beef we almost ever recollect.

The arrivals from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 1,550 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 520 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 300 horned and polled Scots.

With sheep we were fairly supplied, but their general weight was not heavy. Nearl all breeds commanded a steady trade, at prices fully equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight, the best old Downs, out of the wool, readily producing 5s per 8 lbs.

Prime Down lambs moved off freely at full rates of currency. Otherwise, the lamb trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms.

Calves were in moderate supply and good request, at full quotations.

SUPPLIES.

	May 31, 1852.	May 30, 1853.	May 29, 1854.
Beasts	3,390	4,398	3,416
Sheep	26,860	25,680	24,170
Calves	317	347	242
Pigs	415	215	102

FRIDAY, June 2.—We were well supplied with most breeds of beasts, in which a very limited business was transacted, at a decline in the prices of 2d per 8 lbs. Prime Down sheep realised full quotations, but other kinds of sheep were dull, and 2d per 8 lbs lower. Lambs were in good supply, and heavy request, at a fall in value of 4d per 8 lbs. The sale for calves was very dull at 4s per 8 lbs less money.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	6	to 3	8	Inferior sheep	3	4	to 3	6
Second quality do	3	10	4	2	Second quality sheep	3	8	4	0
Prime large oxen	4	4	4	6	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	2	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	5	0	Southdowns	4	8	5	0
Large coarse calves	4	0	4	6	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	8	5	2	Large hogs	3	0	4	2
Sucking Calves	2	8	2	8	Small porkers	4	4	4	8
Lambs	4	10	6	4	Quarter old Pigs	27	0	27	0

Total supply—Beasts, 1,401; sheep, 8,500; calves, 498; pigs, 400. Foreign supply—Beast, 342; sheep, 600; calves, 226.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, May 29.—Since our last report these markets have been very moderately supplied with each kind of meat, especially with beef. The general demand has ruled firm.

FRIDAY, June 2.—The general demand ruled heavy to-day, at the following quotations:—

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	3	2	to 3	6	Mutton, inferior	3	2	to 3	6
Do middling	3	8	3	10	— middling	3	8	4	4
Prime large	4	0	4	2	— prime	4	6	4	8
Prime small	4	2	4	4	Large pork	3	0	4	6
Veal	3	8	4	10	Small pork	4	6	4	10

Lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 10d.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, May 29.—The general accounts from the plantations continue unfavourable, and our market, in consequence, has exhibited much animation, and the recent advance in prices is fully maintained. The supply of hops on offer is limited, and fine samples very scarce.

FRIDAY, June 2.—The unfavourable accounts from the plantations have produced considerable firmness in our market, and prices are on the advance. This week's imports are 6 bales from Rotterdam, and 105 from Ostend. The quotations are as follows:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 6*l* 6s to 9*l* 9s: Weald of Kent ditto, 7*l* 10s to 9*l*; Sussex ditto, 2*l* 10s to 8*l* 8s per cwt.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Monday, May 29.—During the past week the arrivals, both coastwise and by rail, have been more plentiful, and a slight decline in prices has been the consequence. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 130s to 180s; Forfarshire ditto, 125s to 155s; Perthshire ditto, 120s to 150s; Reds and Cups, 125s to 160s; Irish Whites, 130s to 140s.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, May 29.—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 20s—Redheugh Main 16s—Tanfield Moor Butes 18s 3d—Walker Primrose 16s 3d—Wellington Hartley 19s—Bell's Primrose 16s—Eden Main 17s 6d—Birchgrove Graigola 25s—Cowpen 25s—Derwentwater Hartley 20s. Wall'send:—Hedley 17s—Hilda 17s—Riddell 17s 3d—Wharncliffe 17s 3d—Bell 17 3d—Braddyll 18s 3d—Hetton 19s—Haswell 18s 9d—Plummer 17s 9d—Russe l's Hetton 18s 3d—South Hetton 18s 9d—Stewart's 19s—Hough Hall 17s 9d—Kelloe 18s—South Hartlepool 18s—South Kelloe 17s 9d—Tees 19s—Thornley 17s 6d—Whitworth 17s 3d.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—Hasting's Hartley 20s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 20s—Redheugh Main 16s—Willington Hartley 19s 6d—Eden Main 18s 3d. Wall'send:—Braddyll 18s 9d—Hetton 19s 3d—Hetton Lyons 18s 3d—Penshaw 18s—Stewart's 19s 3d—Hartlepool 19s—Whitworth 17s 6d—South Durham 18s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY NIGHT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

A steady business is doing in foreign wools, but without any change in prices As yet there has been very little done in English wools, and growers seem hardly prepared to sell at the prices buyers speak of.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market for the best descriptions of Staffordshire iron is still in a buoyant state, with some tendency towards higher prices. Scotch pig iron is about 1s 6d to 2s per ton lower. Tin plates firmer.

COMMERCIAL TIMES
Weekly Price Current.

☞ *The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 5 per cent. to duties, except spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, and timber.

Ashes *duty free*

First sort Pot, U.S.	p cwt	32s 0d	0s 0d
Montreal		32 0	32 6
First sort Pearl, U.S.		32 0	32 6
Montreal		30 0	30 6

Cocoa *duty 1d p lb.*

West India	per cwt	29 0	39 0
Guayaquil		33 0	34 0
Brazil		26 0	30 0

Coffee *duty 2d p lb*

Jamaica, good middling			
to fine...bond,	p cwt	59 0	88 0
fine ord to mid		52 0	58 0
Berbice and Demerara		0 0	0 0
Mocha, garbled		57 0	65 0
ungarbled		48 0	54 0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd		41 6	43 6
plantation, good mid.			
to fine		60 0	75 0
fine ord. to middling		54 0	59 0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel.		0 0	0 0
pale and mixed		0 0	0 0
Sumatra and Padang		42 0	44 0
Madras and Tellicherry		45 0	65 0
Malabar and Mysore		45 0	50 0
St Domingo		43 0	46 0
Brazil, ord to fine ord		0 0	0 0
fine fine ord to gd mid		0 0	0 0
Costa Rica		48 0	70 0
Havana and Cuba, mid.			
to fine		47 0	65 0
fine and fine fine ord		0 0	0 0
ord and good ord		0 0	0 0
Porto Rico & La Guayra		49 0	65 0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat	per lb	0 2½	0 4½
Bengal		0 2¼	0 3½
Madras		0 2½	0 4½
Pernam		0 0	0 0
Bowed Georgia		0 4½	0 5½
New Orleans		0 0	0 0
Demerara		0 0	0 0
St Domingo		0 0	0 0
Egyptian		0 0	0 0
Smyrna		0 0	0 0

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

Cochineal			
Honduras silver	p lb	0 0	0 0
black		0 0	0 0
Mexican silver		0 0	0 0
black		0 0	0 0
Lac Dye—D T		2 0	2 2
B Mirzapore		1 10	1 11
Turmeric			
Bengal	p cwt	11 6	14 0
Java and Madras		12 0	14 0
China		0 0	0 0
Terra Japonica			
Catch		42 0	47 0
Gambier		27 6	28 6

Dyewoods *duty free*

		£ s.	£ s.
Brazil Wood	p ton	30 0	105 0
Camwood		14 0	24 0
Fustic, Cuba		9 10	10 0
Jamaica		7 10	7 17
Savanilla		6 15	7 0
St Domingo		0 0	0 0
Zante		10 10	0 0
Logwood, Campeachy		8 5	8 10
Honduras		0 0	0 0
Jamaica		7 2	7 10
St Domingo		0 0	0 0
Nicaragua Wood			
Lima		12 0	14 0
solid		10 0	11 10
small and middling		7 10	9 0
Red Saunders		6 5	6 10
Sapan Wood, Bimas		14 0	15 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty 10s p cwt,*		l. s.	l. s.
new		0 0	0 0
old		0 0	0 0
Barbary sweet, in hond		2 13	2 15
bitter	nom.	0 0	0 0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt and 5 p cent*			
Zante & Cephal. new		1 0	3 0
old		4 0	5 0
Patras, old		3 0	5 5
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*			
Turkey, new, p cwt	d p	3 10	3 10
Spanish		0 0	0 0
Plums *duty 15s per cwt*			
French	per cwt d p	0 0	0 0
Imperial cartoon, new		0 0	0 0
Prunes, *duty 7s,* new	d p	1 7	1 13
Raisins *duty 15s per cwt*			
Denia, new, p cwt	d p	1 9	1 5
Valentia, new		2 0	2 2
Smyrna, black		1 0	1 10
red and Eleme		2 0	2 6
Sultana new		4 0	0 0
Muscatel		3 3	4 10

Flax *duty free*

		£ s.	£ s.
Riga, P T R	per ton	0 0	0 0
St Petersburgh, 12 head		0 0	0 0
9 head		0 0	0 0
Friesland		35 0	82 0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburgh, clean,			
new	per ton	67 0	0 0
outshot		0 0	0 0
half cleaned		0 0	0 0
Riga, Rhine		55 0	60 0
Manilla *free*		69 0	70 0
East Indian Sunn		18 0	26 0
Jute		28 0	35 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

		s.	d.		d.
B A and M Yld. dry		0	5½	0	8½
Do. & R Grande, salted		0	4½	0	5½
Brazil, dry		0	5	0	7
dry salted		0	4½	0	6½
salted		0	4		4½
Rio, dry		0	5	0	7½
Lima & Valparaiso, dry		0	5½	0	7½
Cape, salted		0	4	0	5½
New South Wales		0	3½	0	4½
New York		0	0	0	0
East India		0	4	0	10
Kips, Russia, dry		0	10½	0	11
S America Horse, p hide		4	6	6	6
German	do	6	6	7	0

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal	per lb	4	9	7	3
Oude		2	2	4	0
Madras		2	3	4	2
Kurpah		1	6	6	4
Manilla		0	0	0	0
Spanish		2	6	6	10

Leather per lb

Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	1	0	1 3
do.	50 65	1	3	1 6
English Butts	16 24	1	3	1 6
do	28 36	1	3	1 10
Foreign do	16 25	1	2	1 5
do	28 36	1	3	1 7
Calf Skins	20 25	1	2	1 10
do	40 60	1	3	2 0
do	60 100	1	1	1 7
Dressing Hides		1	0	1 2
Shaved do		1	1½	1 4
Horse Hides, English		0	9	0 11
do Spanish, per hide		6	0	15 0
Kips, Petersburgh, p or lb		1	2	1 6
do East India		0	11	1 6d

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c.	lb	1 2	0 0
Bottoms		1 3	0 0
Old		0 12½	0 0
Touch cake,	p ton	£126	0 0
Tile		126	0 0
IRON	per ton	£	£ s.
Bars, &c. British		10 0	0 0
Nail rods		10 10	0 0
Hoops		12 10	0 0
Sheets		13 10	0 0
Pig, No 1, Wales		6 0	0 0
Bars, &c.		8 10	0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde		9 5	0 0
Swedish, in bond		12 10	0 0
LEAD, pig—Eng. pig		25 0	0 0
sheet		26 0	0 0
red lead		26 10	0 0
white do		30 0	0 0
patent shot		28 10	0 0
Spanish pig, in bond		23 10	0 0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs		17 10	0 0
in faggots		0 0	0 0
SPELTER, for. per ton		22 0	0 0
TIN *duty free*			
English blocks, p ton		119 0	0 0
bars		120 0	0 0
Banca, in bond, nom.		120 0	0 0
Straits do		115 0	0 0
TIN PLATES, per box			
Charcoal, I C		32s 0d	33s 0d
Coke, I C		27 6	0 0

Molasses *duty B. P. 3s 9d, For. As 6d*

British best, d p	p cwt	21 0	21 6
Patent		19 6	20 0
B. P. West India		17 0	18 6

Oils—Fish

		£ s.	£ s.
Seal, pale, p 252 gal	*dp*	42 10	43 0
Yellow		37 0	38 0
Sperm		105 0	0 0
Head matter		106 0	108 0
Cod		39 10	40 0
South Sea		0 0	0 0
Olive, Galipoli...per tun		55 10	56 0
Spanish and Sicily		52 0	53 0
Palm	per ton	46 10	47 0
Cocoa Nut		49 0	50 0
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)		44 0	44 10
Linseed		37 0	37 5
Black Sea	p qr	66s 0d	66s 6d
St Petersbg Morshank		64 0	64 6
Do cake (English)	per ton	10l 15s	0l 0s
do Foreign		8 5	11 2½
Rape, do		6 5	0 0

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford		0s 0d	0s 0d
Carlow		0 0	0 0
Cork		0 0	0 0
Limerick		0 0	0 0
Friesland, fresh		92 0	94 0
Kiel and Holstein, fine		90 0	96 0
Leer		84 0	0 0
Bacon, singed—Waterf		66 0	68 0
Limerick		64 0	66 0
Hams—Westphalia		0 0	0 0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder		70 0	74 0
Cork and Belfast do		72 0	0 0
Firkin and keg Irish		64 0	0 0
American & Canadian		0 0	0 0
Cask do do		48 0	0 0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.		80 0	0 0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc		135 0	140 0
Inferior		100 0	0 0
Cheese—Edam		47 0	62 0
Gouda		48 0	54 0
Canter		22 0	24 0
American		0 0	0 0

Rice *duty 4½d p cwt,*

Carolina	per cwt	21 0	37 0
Bengal, yellow & white		9 6	15 6
Madras		11 6	12 0
Java and Manilla		11 0	15 0

Sago *duty 4½d per cwt.*

Pearl, per cwt		16 0	22 6

Saltpetre. Rough, p cwt 38 6 40 0

English, refined		41 6	42 0
Nitrate of Soda		17 6	18 0

Seeds

		T.	W.	
Caraway, new	p cwt	40 0	44	0
Canary	per qr	44 0	48	0
Clover, red	per cwt	44 0	56	0
white		72 0	80	0
Coriander		10 0	14	0
Linseed, foreign	per qr	68 0	72	0
English		64 0	74	0
Mustard, br,	p bush	8 0	12	0
white,		12 0	16	0
Rape per last of 10 qrs		£30 0	£36	0

Silk *duty free*

Surdah	per lb	16 0	18	6
Cossimbuzar		11 6	16	0
Gonatee		11 0	16	0
Comercolly		12 0	18	0
Bauleah, &c.		9 0	14	0
China, Teatlee		11 0	18	0
Taysaam		9 0	14	0
Canton		7 6	11	0
Raws—Pessombrone		21 0	25	0
Bologna		19 0	21	0
Lombardy		0 0	0	0
Trent		19 0	23	0
Naples		0 0	0	0
Sicilian		0 0	0	0
Organzines				
Piedmont, 22-24		28 0	29	0
Do 24-28		26 0	27	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22		27 0	28	0
Do 24-26		25 0	26	0
Do 28-32		24 0	25	0
Trams—Milan, 22-24		25 0	26	0
Do 24-28		24 0	24	6
Brutias—Short reel		0 0	0	0
Long do		0 0	0	0
Persians		9 6	17	0

Spices, *in bond*

Pepper, Malabar	per lb	0 4½	0	4½
Eastern		0 4½	4	4½
white		0 8½	1	2
Pimento, *duty 5s,* mid. and good		0 5½	0	5½
Cinnamon *duty 1s per lb*				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		0 11	1	11
Malabar & Tellicherry		0 9	1	3
Cassia Lignea, *duty 1d per lb,*	per cwt	110 0	122	0
Cloves, *duty 6d*				
Amboyna and Bencoolen	p lb	0 8	1	1
Bourbon and Zanzibar		0 5½	0	0
Ginger *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For.* 10s				
East India com.	p cwt	16 0	18	0
African		16 6	19	0
Mace, *duty 1s*				
1 and 2	p lb	2 0	2	8
Nutmegs, *duty 1s*		1 10	3	10

Spirits—Rum *duty B. P. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s*

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P,					
per gal	bond	4 4	4	10	
30 to 35		5 2	5	6	
fine marks		5 8	6	4	
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P		3 8	4	0	
30 to 46		4 6	4	9	
Leeward I., P to 5 O P		3 2	3	4	
East India, proof		3 0	3	2	
Brandy *duty 15s p gal*					
Vintage of 1st brands	1847 p	9 10hd	10	0	
	1848	9 8	9	10	
	1849	9 4	9	6	
	1850	9 0	9	2	
	1851	8 10	9	0	
Geneva, common		2 7	2	6	
Fine		3 2	3	4	
Corn spirits, *duty paid*		10 8	0	0	
Malt spirits, ditto		11 0	13	6	

Sugar *duty B. P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt. For. 12s, 13s, or 14s; and 15 per cent*

British plantation, yellow		23 9	26 6
brown		19 6	22 6
Mauritius, yellow		23 6	27 0
brown		17 0	21 6
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white		26 6	29 6
Benares, grey and white		24 6	28 6
Date, yellow		19 6	25 0
ord to fine brown		15 6	19 0
Penang, grey and white		23 0	26 0
brown and yellow		17 0	22 6
Madras, grainy yellow and white		22 0	29 0
brown and soft yellow		18 0	22 0
Siam and China, white		23 0	28 0
brown and yellow		18 0	22 0
Manilla, yellow and grey		20 0	21 0
brown		17 0	18 0
Java, grey and white		24 0	27 0
brown and yellow		18 0	23 6
Havana, white		25 6	28 0
brown and yellow		19 0	25 0
Brazil, grey and white		21 0	25 0
brown and yellow		17 0	21 6
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine		0 0	0 0

REFINED *duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 17s 4d Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s*

Doloaves, 8 to 10 lb	*free*	51s 0d	52s 0d
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb		50 6	51 0
Titlers, equal to stand		48 0	49 0
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb		47 0	0 0
Wet lumps		42 6	43 6
Pieces		37 0	41 6
Bastards		29 6	35 0
Treacle		17 6	20 6

In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 43 0 45 0

6 lb loaves		36 0	0 0
10 lb do		35 0	0 0
14 lb do		33 0	0 0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb		32 6	0 0
Lumps, 40 to 48 lb		32 0	0 0
Crushed		31 6	0 0
No. 2		0 0	0 0

Sugar—Brit. *prod.*

Dutch superior		31 6	0 0
No. 1		27 6	0 0
No. 2 and 3		26 0	0 0
Belgian refined, No. 1		27 6	0 0
No. 2		26 0	0 0
Pieces, &c.		25 0	29 0
Bastards		23 0	24 6
Treacle		15 0	0 0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt		60 6	61 0
St Petersburgh, 1st Y C		53 0	0 0
N. S. Wales		57 0	60 0

Tar—Stockholm, p brl 26 0 27 0

Archangel		25 0	0 0

Tea *duty 1s 6d per lb*

Congou, com to but mid		0 11	0 11½
ra. str. and str. blk. lf.		1 0½	1 1½
fine and Pekoe kinds		1 6	1 10
Souchong, but mid to fine		1 2	1 5
Pekoe, flowery		1 4	1 8
scented		0 0	0 0
Oolong		1 2	1 6
Hyson Skin		0 0	0 0
Twankay		0 0	0 0
Hyson, common		1 4	1 6
middling to good		1 8	1 11
fine		2 0	2 3
Young Hyson, Canton		1 2	1 3
fresh and Hyson kinds		1 4	2 6
Gunpowder, Canton		1 1	1 4
fresh and Hyson kinds		1 6	1 8
Imperial		1 1	1 4

Timber

		s. d.	s. d.
Duty, foreign 1s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.			
Dantzic and Memel 1r		67 0	to 90 0
Riga		— 85 0	— 90 0
Swedish		— 67 0	— 75 0
Canada red pine		— 85 0	— 105 0
— yellow pine		75 0	— 105 0
New Brunswick do. large		100 0	— 130 0
— do. small		— 0	— 0
Quebec oak		130 0	— 180 0
Baltic		100 0	— 160 0
African — *duty free*		180 0	— 220 0
Indian teake *duty free*		270 0	— 290 0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each		70 0	— 100 0

Deals, *duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load.*

Norway per 120 of 12ft.	£25 to 35	
Swedish — 14ft	30	—37
Russian, Petersburg standard	18	—23
Canada 1st pine	19½	—22
— 2nd	15½	—17
— spruce, per 120 12ft	23	—26
Dantzic deck, each	20s to 35s	
Staves *duty free*		
Baltic per mille	£140 to 200	
Quebec —	70	90

Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*

		s.	d.	s.	d.
Maryland, per lb, *bond*		0	3½	0	6
Virginia leaf		0	2½	0	6
— stript		0	8	0	11
Kentucky leaf		0	3½	0	7
— stript		0	8	0	10
Negrohead		0	6	1	0
Columbian leaf		0	11	1	6
Havana		1	0	5	0
Havana cigars, *bd duty* 9s		7	0	14	0

Turpentine *duty For. Spirits*

Rough	per cwt	*d p*	10	0	10 6d
Eng. Spirits, without cks		42	0	0	0
Foreign do., with casks		43	0	0	0

Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb.

Fleeces, So. Down hogs		137 0s	138 0s
Half-bred hogs		13 0	14 0
Kent fleeces		13 10	14 0
S. Down ewes & wethers		12 0	13 0
Leicester do		12 0	12 10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock		16 0	17 0
Prime and picklock		15 0	15 10
Choice		13 10	14 0
Super		13 0	14 0
Combing—Wethermat		15 10	16 0
Picklock		14 0	14 10
Common		13 10	14 0
Hog matching		16 10	17 0
Picklock matching		14 0	15 0
Super do		13 0	14 0

Foreign—*duty free.*—Per lb

Spanish:—		s. d.	s. d.
Leonesa, R's, F's, & S		1 3	1 4
Segovia		1 1	1 2
Caceres		1 0	1 2
Soria		1 0	1 1
Seville		0 10	1 0
German, 1st and 2d Elect		3 1	4 4
Saxon, prima		2 2	2 10
and secunda		1 10	2 2
Prussian tertia		1 6	1 8
Electoral		3 4	4 10
Moravian, prima		2 7	3 1
Bohemian, secunda		2 0	2 6
and tertia		1 7	1 10
Hungarian Lamb's		2 1	3 10
Australian and V D L			
Combing and Clothing		0 9	2 1½
Lambs		1 0	2 0½
Locks and Pieces		0 6	1 0
Grease		0 6	1 2½
Skin and Slips		0 5	1 5
S. Australian & Swan River			
Combing and Clothing		0 0	1 7½
Lambs		1 0	1 8½
Locks and Pieces		0 7	1 0
Grease		0 8	0 11½
Skin and Slips		0 7½	1 3
Cape—Average Flocks		0 6	1 3½
Combing and Clothing		0 6	1 5½
Lambs		0 11½	1 5
Locks and Pieces		0 9	1 3½
Grease		0 7½	0 11

Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal*

Port	per pipe	30 0	80 0
Claret	hhd	16 0	40 0
Sherry	butt	13 0	80 0
Madeira	pipe	30 0	60 0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to May 27, 1853-54, showing the Stock on hand on May 27 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	22,087	29,844	26,132	28,403	8,993	11,382
East India	20,526	16,820	24,886	23,659	17,741	8,247
Mauritius	20,902	21,206	17,955	16,847	7,671	7,934
Foreign	...	...	10,427	13,196	...	...
	63,515	67,870	81,400	82,105	34,394	27,563
Foreign Sugar.			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	1,846	7,001	1,887	444	4,960	8,594
Havana	2,544	6,130	1,871	1,458	9,441	9,927
Porto Rico	416	1,898	799	24	1,110	2,037
Brazil	3,476	2,760	3,111	455	6,012	6,790
	8,284	17,789	7,668	2,381	21,523	27,348

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

		s	d	
From the British Possessions in America		23	4½	per cwt.
—	Mauritius	23	6½	—
—	East Indies	21	1½	—
The average price of the three is		23	3½	—

MOLASSES.	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	823	2,368	1,806	1,731	565	1,865

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854	1853	1854
	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal	gal
W. Ind.	667,440	903,195	563,460	487,685	507,105	469,080	933,165	644,767
E. Ind.	60,300	66,374	61,425	50,535	4,185	7,785	135,720	97,515
Foreign	22,140	136,845	19,350	9,630	1,980	9,585	77,880	180,135
	749,880	1,106,414	644,235	527,850	513,270	486,450	1,146,465	922,410

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	10,135	5,394	1,469	127	13,499	11,847	18,615	13,397
Foreign	4,338	4,582	2,338	3,103	1,767	1,046	4,585	5,831
	14,473	9,976	3,807	3,330	15,266	12,393	23,200	19,278

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant.	1,460	2,582	1,284	782	4,870	3,820	6,699	4,766
Ceylon	42,775	90,859	16,767	52,305	75,166	88,931	182,030	133,306
Total BP.	44,235	93,438	17,991	53,087	79,536	92,751	188,712	138,072
Mocha	13,786	5,850	1,957	1,428	7,971	9,444	23,672	17,896
Porto Rico	3,139	2,670	473	4,410	3,731	4,523	11,148	11,845
Malabar	...	...	178	...	846	48	730	1,128
St Domgo	3,361	968	382	3	1,126	156	4,691	5,589
Havre P.R.	...	493	67	939	1,207	3,712	6,691	7,768
Brazil	14,710	8,683	10,254	7,944	23,758	21,234	29,595	12,631
African	103	8	...	39	356	7	278	154
Total For	37,099	18,172	13,308	14,818	39,005	39,125	79,722	56,741
Grand tl.	81,334	111,610	31,299	67,905	118,541	131,876	268,434	194,753

RICE.

British E	Tons 6,761	Tons 12,001	Tons 1,810	Tons 2,824	Tons 8,581	Tons 8,441	Tons 11,615	Tons 14,368
Foreign E	773	429	204	142	478	801	1,694	1,003
Total	7,534	12,430	2,014	2,966	9,059	9,242	13,309	15,371

PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	ton
White	102	98	5	1	100	94	101	123
Black	745	842	630	297	690	538	1,040	1,615

	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	648	1,075	106	325	251	411	1,373	1,606
Do. Wild	...	47	...	...	7	12	360	536
CAS. LIG.	306	1,377	1,020	813	512	560	477	998
CINNAMON	1,983	5,649	2,140	4,344	372	671	3,071	3,810

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	9,863	8,320	7,357	3,887	1,767	2,201	5,630	6,242

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons	Serons
COCHINEAL	2,345	2,604	...	...	5,501	4,307	9,687	4,227
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE	2,990	3,720	...	...	2,535	2,062	10,143	14,271
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	1,062	1,669	...	...	1,276	1,426	191	490
FUSTIC	537	433	...	...	1,536	340	426	417

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India	6,718	11,326	...	...	13,838	10,113	22,039	24,496
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish	1,158	1,325	...	...	1,473	521	1,106	2,432

SALTPETRE

	tons	tons	tons	ton	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	4,420	5,566	...	...	5,079	3,536	3,022	4,768
Nitrate of Soda	495	2,904	...	...	482	2,041	165	2,947

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	947	489	...	...	761	34	762	586
Brazil	...	...	...	...	38	...	44	4
East India	60,634	27,577	...	...	27,305	29,225	78,777	84,354
Liverpl., all sorts	1,058,461	1,036,534	99,290	53,530	791,790	686,550	745,190	899,980
Total	1,119,542	1,064,600	99,290	53,530	819,894	709,809	824,773	984,894

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR JUNE.

The railway calls for the month of June amount to 354,940*l*, against 1,551,941*l* in the corresponding period of last year, and 430,668*l* in 1852. The following table shows the amount of each call and the date of payment, &c.:—

Railways.	Date due.	Amount per Share. Already paid.	Called.	Amount.
		£ s d	£ s d	£
*Antwerp and Rotterdam	22	... 9	... 1 0 0	... 50,000
Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties	1	... 1	... 1 0 0	... 20,000
East Lancashire New Four per Cent. Stock	30	... 2	... 1 0 0	... unkwn
*Grand Trunk of Canada, A Shares	7	... 7½	... 2 10 0	... unkwn
*Ditto ditto, Certificate of Debenture	7	... 30	... 10 0 0	... unkwn
London, Tilbury, and Southend	19	... 8½	... 1 10 0	... 60,000
Manchester and Southport	7	... 8½	... 2 10 0	... 25,000
Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford	12	... 17½	... 2 0 0	... 44,440
North London, New 10*l*	1	... 5½	... 1 10 0	... 37,500
*Western of Switzerland	15 to 30	... 14	... 2 0 0	... 32,500
Whitehaven and Furness Junction, Pref. 10*l*	1	... 6	... 2 0 0	... 5,500
*Wiesbaden	10	... 4	... 2 0 0	... 80,000
Total				354,940

* The proportion called by foreign companies is 162,300*l*, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

Total called in 1854 7,210,25

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

NORTHERN OF FRANCE.—The result of the last meeting of the Northern of France Railway Company was considered very satisfactory. The accounts showed an increase in receipts over 1852 of about 200,000*l* sterling, or 17 per cent., whilst the additional expenses were less in proportion. A dividend of 30*f* per share was declared, which with 16*f* interest paid in January, makes a total of 46*f*, or 1*l* 16*s* 9*d* for the year.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week ending May 20 to 352,860*l*, and for the corresponding period of last year to 352,244*l*, showing an increase of 616*l*. The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 157,705*l*, and for the corresponding week of last year to 164,856*l*, showing a decrease of 6,151*l*.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Wednesday. The capital account to the 25th of March shewed, that 510,852*l* had been received and 510,182*l* expended, leaving a balance of 670*l*. The revenue account for the half-year ending the 25th of March showed that 4,771*l* had been received and 3,518*l* expended, leaving 1,253*l* to meet the interest on loans and debentures amounting to 2,614*l*, showing a deficiency of 1,361*l*.

KILKENNY AND GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN.—The report presented to the shareholders, on Wednesday, stated that the sole reason for withdrawing the bill in the present session was the change of opinion on the part of the shareholders in the Waterford and Kilkenny Company. In order to clear off the liabilities of the company a call of 10*s* per share has been made, which, when paid, will suffice to discharge all the outstanding claims. The total receipts amounted to 26,139*l*, and the expenses to 26,012*l*, leaving a balance of 126*l*.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, May 29.—The railway market opened with considerable buoyancy, and prices, owing to the movement in Consols, rapidly advanced. The average rise at one period ranged from 1*l* to 2*l* per share, but the full improvement was not supported to the close. Caledonian, Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North-Western, Midland, North British, South-Eastern, and York and North Midland were principally operated in. The shares of the Australian land and banking companies were supported, but no great alteration occurred in quotations. Mining descriptions presented little change, the transactions having been limited.

TUESDAY, May 30.—The railway market to-day fluctuated with Consols, but generally exhibited a heavier appearance. At one period of the morning prices were quoted considerably lower than yesterday, and although a partial rally took place in the afternoon, prices left off ¼ to ½ per cent. lower than yesterday. After their late marked rise, Caledonians showed a sensible reaction.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—The railway market was rather firmer to-day, and prices in some cases improved. The principal transactions were in Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Northern, Brighton, Midland, South Eastern, York, Newcastle, and Berwick, and York and North Midland. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies there was not much activity, but quotations on the average were supported. There was no material variation in mining descriptions.

THURSDAY, June 1.—The railway market was again rather firmer to-day, and, although no material variations occurred, the general appearance of the market was favourable. In other shares there was also an absence of any important alteration, but Australian Agricultural were 1*l* lower.

FRIDAY, June 2.—The railway share market has been more active. French shares were well supported. Australian bank shares were quiet, at yesterday's prices.

DIORAMA OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.—Mr Friend's diorama is about the best it has been our lot to see; he has evidently been guided by judgment and discernment in selecting for his sketches those spots which, amongst so much that is beautiful, grand, and worthy the artist's best endeavours to represent faithfully, exceed the rest in beauty or sublimity. We never before saw a representation of the Niagara falls so excellent. The diorama introduces us to many views quite new to persons on this side of the Atlantic, but the most striking representation is that of the Victoria Bridge, in course of erection, over the St Lawrence, at Montreal, the work of Robert Stephenson, which will be when finished the wonder of America and of the world. Mr Friend introduces amusing anecdotes and songs, negro and other, with good effect. Every one visiting the diorama may derive instruction as well as amusement, except the fast young men of the present day, to whom there is nothing new under the sun.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of Share.	Amoun of shar	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London. T.	F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	24	23⅝
35000	20	8½	Ambergate,	4⅝	4⅝
55800	274a	274a	Birmingham & Stour Valley	9	.....
45000	31	28	Birkenhead Junction	17	.....
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	93	.....
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	56½	57⅛
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	15⅛	.....
3801	50	50	Cork and Bandon	11	.....
19671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	45	43½
23800	25	25	East Anglian	17	.....
10000	18	18	— (18l. E. and H.)	.....	.....
Stock	25	20	Eastern Counties	12½	12⅝
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	.....	96
Stock	100	100	— class B	.....	25
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	61	60⅝
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm.	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	56	56
Stock	—	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	24	24
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	88½	89½
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	73	72
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	123	124
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	.....	96
Stock	100	100	Great Western	75½	76⅛
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	87	81
18000	16⅔	11⅔	— Thirds	23⅝	22⅝
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	61⅛	62⅜
126819	20	18½	— Fifths	10½	11
71656	20	11¼	— West Riding Union	.....	.....
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	13	13⅜
111900	11⅛	11⅛	London and Blackwall	8½	8⅝
44000	10	8½	London, Tilbury, &c.	.....	8⅜
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	103⅛	103⅝
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	98½	99⅛
65811	20	12	— Fifths	11	.....
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	⅜	⅜
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	79	79½
...	50	42½	— New 50l	32½	31⅝
...	40	34	— New 40l	26	.....
6760	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine	.....	.....
6400	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Line.	20⅛	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland	60	61⅛
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	35	.....
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	.....	.....
22320	25	17½	Newport and Hereford	12	11½
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	48	.....
Stock	100	100	North British	33	34
168300	20	17½	North Staffordshire	12½	13⅜
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	29	30
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	87	.....
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	54	54
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	58	60
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	58	.....
6000	26⅔	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	17	.....
15000	13⅓	All	— Halves	8½	.....
21880	20	20	— Oswestry	13	.....
65000	20	6½	Shropshire Union	2⅞	.....
80000	50	50	South Devon	16	.....
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	62	63½
...	50	50	South Wales	35	34¼
...	20	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	13	.....
27500	20	20	Vale of Neath	18½	.....
12500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny	5	4⅝
15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	22	.....
16065	20	14	West Cornwall	.....	.....

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. T.	F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	67½	68⅛
109621	25	20	— Extensions	12	11½
...	25	13	— G. N. E. Purchase	8⅛	8½
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	48⅛	50
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	95	95
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	96	.....
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	.....	.....
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	.....	27
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	103	1 3
8000	25	25	— Halves	52	51
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	26	.....
43077	Av.	12⅜	London and Greenwich	13½	.....
11136	20	20	— Preference	23½	.....
Stock	100	100	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent.	.....	.....
62500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Midlock	2⅝	.....
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	90	90
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pct	56	.....
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	—, Shepreth Extension	.....	.....
78759	12	9½	South Staffordshire	7	7½
2880	25	25	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	29½	.....
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	92	91
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	.....	.....
..	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l	95	.....
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	.....	.....
24000	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	.....	.....
34285	3½	3½	East Anglian (3l 10s), 6 pr ct	3½	.....
...	5	5	— (5l), 7 per cent	4	.....
37522	7½	2	— (late 7l 17s), 7 per ct	2⅜	.....
144000	6½	6½	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	7⅛	7⅜
144000	6⅜	6⅜	— No. 2	7⅜	7⅜
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	13	13
15000	20	20	Eastern Union (gr. 6 pr ct	24	.....
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 4 p ct	3½	.....
93050	12½	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	116	115
60000	12½	100	— 5 per cent Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	108	108
81000	10	10	— 4½ per cent Scrip	10⅛	10⅜
50000	6½	6½	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	8	.....
10000	50	6	Gt Wstrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 8pc	6¼	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 4½ pr ct	97	97
Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4 per cent	91	.....
Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent	.....	.....
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20l	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— 5 per cent	132	.....
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent	.....	.....
34142	56	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	72	7⅛
10310	12½	All	L'derry and Coleraine halves	.....	.....
7840	12½	All	L'derry & Enniskillen halves	.....	.....
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	6⅛	6
87200	10	10	— New, 10l	9	8⅛
172300	6	4⅛	— 6l	4⅛	4⅛
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	133	.....
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— 5½ per cent. pref.	.....	.....

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. T.	F.
Stock	100	100	North British	.....	100½
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15l, 6 per cent	97	94⅝
19375	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	9⅛	.....
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 6 per cent	16⅛	.....
...	...	...	South Devon	13	11⅛
Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	100	100
Stock	20	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	20	.....
142395	{... / 17	100 / 5	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4l per cent preference	92	.....
...	...	...	— — —	3½	.....
62950	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	9⅛	.....
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Braaneon	.....	.....
33000	20	14	Dijon and Basaneon	.....	.....
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	4	.....
50000	20	20	East Indian	22	22
50000	20	2	— Extension	1½	1⅝
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	5⅛	.....
66000 of 20l	{20 / 10 / 5	15 / 10 / 3	Luxembourg — (Railway) — (Canal)	5⅛ / 3⅞ / 1½	.....
25000	20	15½	Madras	15⅜	.....
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	7⅛	.....
400000	20	20	Northern of France	32½	31⅝
280000	20	10	Paris and Lyons	27	27⅛
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	47	.....
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	38	.....
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	30⅞	30⅝
60000	20	4	Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	.....	.....
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	.....	.....
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	4½	.....
26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	4	3⅞
50000	20	10	Western of France	10	.....
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	1⅛	1⅛
100000	10s	10s	*Anglo-Californian	⅜	.....
10000	...	2	*Australasian	1⅞	.....
20000	20	6	*Australian	3	.....
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	⅜	.....
10000	35	24½	*Brazil. Imp. (issued at 5ipm)	5	5½
20000	1	1	British Australian Gold	.....	.....
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	45	46⅛
100000	5	1	*Colonial Gold	1⅛	1
...	14	14	Copiapo	12	.....
350000	100	100	*Copper Miners of England	60	.....
8000	25	25	— Pref. 7½ per cent.	20	.....
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	2⅛	.....
20000	20	20	*General	.....	.....
11000	2½	2½	Great Polgooth	33	.....
160000	1	1	Liberty	1	.....
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	9	.....
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	⅛	.....
150000	1	1	Port Philip	⅛	.....
7000	30	11½	Santiago de Cuba	4⅛	4⅛
50000	1	1	South Australian	⅛	.....
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	4	.....
43174	28½	28½	*United Mexican	3⅛	3
100000	1	...	West Mariposa	⅛	.....
100000	1	1	Yuba	⅛	.....

* Transferable by stampd deed

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1850	1851	1852	1853	Name of Railways.	Week ending	RECEIPTS. Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandize, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total receipts.	Same week 1853	Traffic per mile per week	Miles open in. 1854	1853
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1854	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,946,332	1,939,721	27,218	...	...	...	...	Aberdeen	May 20	793 0 0	1160 0 0	1953 0 0	1636	26	72	72
812,333	814,631	13,507	1½	2½	31½	2½	Belfast & Ballymena	27	469 14 4	395 9 4	865 1 8	781	22	37½	37½
3,150,000	2,297,578	69,623	1½	1½	1½	2½	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Ches.	28	1038 6 0	1153 14 3	2192 0 3	1957	66	33	33
4,297,600	3,434,294	28,930	3½	4½	4⅝	4½	Bristol and Exeter	21	4014 14 3	2881 5 2	5995 19 5	4857	57	104½	85½
8,859,400	7,857,854	35,465	...	5s	1½	2	Caledonian, & Edin. & Glasgow	21	7542 8 2½	9596 1 7½	17139 9 10	14920	55	307	307
4,359,232	4,360,585	44,848	...	...	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	14	.....	.....	4819 12 7	4491	51	94⅝	94⅝
320,000	303,410	15,170	...	..	...	...	Cork and Bandon	27	.....	.....	238 15 5	188	12	20	20
1,270,666	1,014,976	16,238	1½	2	2½	66⅔	Dublin & Drogheda	28	.....	.....	1275 10 0	1291	20	62½	52
670,000	457,300	76,200	7	7	10	12	Dublin & Kingstown	23	.....	.....	919 0 9	1095	153	6	6
385,600	271,571	16,986	...	...	3½	3½	Dundee and Arbroath	28	351 7 7½	195 4 9½	546 12 5½	538	30	16½	16½
866,599	644,149	20,779	...	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	28	368 8 4	564 1 9	932 10 1	854	30	31	31
1,381,200	1,354,000	19,911	...	...	...	...	East Anglian	14	385 2 1	462 17 11	848 0 0	798	12	66	68
3,091,591	3,230,026	36,292	2½	2	2	3	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	28	.....	.....	3218 7 9	2713	41	78	78
3,233,612	3,090,472	39,622	...	...	...	...	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	28	10294 18 4	9842 6 11	20137 4 11	19215	48	417	417
17,439,632	13,980,507	43,418	½	1	2½	3	East Lancashire	28	2070 2 2	3133 9 9	5203 11 11	4843	64	81½	81½
4,169,833	3,821,010	47,173	1½	2½	2⅝	3½	Eastern Union	...	Included in	the Eastern	Counties	.....	...	95	95
2,996,667	2,366,007	24,211	...	...	...	...	Glasgow, South Western	13	.....	.....	5016 3 0	4623	29	171½	171½
7,300,500	4,161,758	24,196	2⅞	2	3⅛	3½	Great Northern & East Lincoln.	21	.....	.....	17027 0 8	15754	67	283	283
10,804,466	10,995,462	38,486	...	2	2½	73⅛	Great Southern & Western (I.)	27	.....	.....	5365 10 2	5191	29	185	198
4,922,910	3,866,896	20,565	3½	69s	4½	4½	Great Western	28	.....	.....	23190 0 7	21837	72	319½	319½
21,975,666	18,736,930	58,562	4	4½	4	4	Lancashire & Yorkshire	25	.....	.....	19335 15 3	19206	76	253½	260
13,125,328	12,029,242	46,749	2	2½	3	3½	Lancaster & Carlisle	21	.....	.....	6029 0 0	4888	67	90	90
2,312,000	2,000,000	20,220	5½	6½	7½	8½	London & North Western, &c.	28	27928 5 5	27260 4 10	55188 10 3	50969	99	553½	553½
37,354,620	30,762,512	55,628	5½	5½	5½	5	London & Blackwall	28	1523 5 9	75 0 0	1600 5 9	1536	220	8½	8½
1,900,933	1,802,274	273,140	11½	35½	1⅞	57⅛	London, Tilbury & Southend Ex.	21	.....	.....	914 15 10	.....	...	...	...
7,440,930	7,622,467	43,488	4½	96s	84s	5	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	27	9070 12 10	3127 10 1	12198 2 11	12919	70	173½	172½
12,046,128	8,769,496	38,657	3½	4½	3½	4½	London & South Western	27	.....	.....	13774 0 0	13672	54	253½	253½
9,300,532	7,913,545	47,764	...	...	...	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	28	3001 6 11	4626 12 10½	7627 19 9½	7004	38	167½	167½
10,562,160	18,524,630	37,123	2	2½	3½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	14	.....	.....	25481 0 0	24837	51	498½	498½
2,596,666	2,076,864	16,483	4	4	4½	5	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	28	.....	.....	2786 8 5	2306	22	126	126
754,660	571,882	15,456	3½	3½	4	3½	Monklands	27	.....	.....	1077 12 10	978	29	37	37
1,770,000	1,835,109	43,595	6	4	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	13	.....	.....	3143 9 10	2896	40	78½	60
4,840,666	4,478,830	36,089	...	...	...	...	North British	14	1785 0 0	2939 0 0	4675 0 0	3657	25	149	149
1,939,333	1,700,773	34,015	3	2½s	3½	4	Scottish Central	28	1601 2 10½	1724 11 1	3325 13 11½	2968	64	52	52½
800,000	674,487	21,087	...	15s	2	2⅝	Scottish Midland Junction	...	Included in	the Scottish	Central	.....	...		
1,538,000	1,438,673	29,360	...	...	1	1	Shrewsbury & Chester	28	937 3 5	1310 0 5	2247 3 10	1833	46	49	49
12,200,000	12,605,928	42,000	3⅜	6⅜s	6½s	6⅔s	South Eastern	20	.....	.....	16468 0 8	15542	57	288½	288
2,583,166	2,070,291	38,695	...	1	2⅜	1	South Devon	21	1865 11 6½	430 0 0	2295 11 6½	2206	39	58	58
4,564,429	3,685,868	22,752	...	...	2	2½	South Wales	28	.....	.....	4394 8 5	3312	27	162½	121
2,000,000	1,720,998	21,409	3	3½	4	3	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	7	.....	.....	1808 0 0	1587	21	85⅞	80
23,027,595	1,130,642	22,066	6½	7½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	27	.....	.....	3638 10 6	3374	90	40	40
					2½	2½									
	18,747,710	27,489	...	...	2	1½	{Yrk, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland, and Leeds Northern}	28	10561 14 4	20455 5 10	31017 3 2	25092	44	682	650
						—									

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

For the Four Months ended 5th May, 1854.

I. IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the four months ended 5th May, 1854, compared with the Imports and Consumption in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	*Importations.*		*Entered for Home Consump.*	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Animals, living:—Oxen and Bulls .....number	7,208	8,776	Free	Free
Cows	7,760	4,924	—	—
Calves	6,948	4,359	—	—
Sheep	41,192	21,443	—	—
Lambs	59	121	—	—
Swine and Hogs	413	447	—	—
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....cwts	9,609	14,049	—	—
Barilla and Alkali.....tons	125	360	—	—
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use .....cwts	91,531	102,512	—	—
Bones of Animals, &c., whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal.....tons	8,315	9,298	—	—
Brimstone .....cwts	138,599	346,292	—	—
Caoutchouc .....cwts	8,879	10,505	—	—
Clocks: Entered prior to June 4, 1853...value £	34,746	...	31,458	...
Entered from June 4, 1853 .....number	...	96,086	...	87,158
Cocoa ..... lbs	1,486,769	1,423,524	1,534,240	1,755,886
Coffee:—Imported from British Possessions out of Europe.....lbs	4,332,306	6,119,344	9,693,447	10,200,943
Imported from other Parts	2,964,369	2,288,893	3,652,428	2,665,366
Total of Coffee	7,296,675	8,408,237	13,345,875	12,866,309
Corn:—Wheat.....qrs	1,207,360	1,624,182	1,208,937	1,624,182
Barley	278,101	175,058	278,101	175,058
Oats	197,099	314,586	197,099	314,586
Rye.....	36,984	928	36,984	928
Peas	25,330	19,631	25,330	19,631
Beans.....	110,388	103,671	110,388	103,672
Indian Corn, or Maize.....	539,094	574,433	539,094	574,433
Buckwheat	4,880	114	4,880	114
Beer or Bigg.....	600	...	600	...
Malt	...	...	...	...
Total of Grain	2,399,836	2,812,603	2,401,413	2,812,604
Wheatmeal or Flour .....cwts	1,864,541	2,344,900	1,864,541	2,344,900
Barley Meal	45	30	45	30
Oatmeal.....	24	70	24	70
Rye Meal	5	386	5	386
Pea Meal	4	...	4	...
Indian Corn Meal.....	341	50,662	341	50,662
Buckwheat Meal	16	27	16	27
Total of Flour and Meal.....	1,864,976	2,396,075	1,864,976	2,396,075
Grand total Grain, Flour and Meal as Grain, qrs	2,932,707	3,400,621	2,934,284	3,400,622

Articles.	*Importations.*		*Entered for Home Consump.*	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
Cotton Manufactures, not made up:—East India Piece Goods .....pieces	115,463	152,973	Free	Free
East India Piece Goods.....declared value £	49,724	66,275	—	—
Other Articles.....value £	168,315	217,258	—	—
Cotton Manufac. wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853...value£	16,290	...	9,880	...
Entered from June 11, 1853, viz.:—Fringe...lbs	...	38,079	...	29,233
Gloves .....pairs	...	306,293	...	272,572
Stockings and Socks	...	334,218	...	275,232
Other articles .....value £	...	14,880	...	10,062
Cotton Yarn.....lbs	336,155	388,729	Free	Free
Do .....declared value thereof £	35,422	34,736	—	—
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs:—Cochineal .....cwts	3,198	2,013	—	—
Indigo	13,018	15,903	—	—
Lac-dye	4,648	4,232	—	—
Logwood ..... tons	6,324	7,777	—	—
Madder .....cwts	38,132	33,052	—	—
Madder Root.....	74,710	69,246	—	—
Shumac ..... tons	2,557	5,053	—	—
Terra Japonica.....	871	1,049	—	—
Cutch.....	109	537	—	—
Valonia	1,022	4,869	—	—
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	46,776	...	41,720	...
Entered fromJune 11,1853,viz.: By weight..lbs	...	100,942	...	98,102
By Value ....value £	...	27,610	...	23,080
Flax, Dressed .....cwts	5,664	3,550	} Free	Free
Undressed	203,365	244,213		
Tow or Codilla of Flax.....	24,390	32,297		
Fruits: viz.—Currants.....cwts	28,822	33,812	72,259	27,616
Figs	6,423	6,168	10,317	11,278
Lemons and Oranges: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....chests or boxes	182,750	...	182,000	...
Ditto ..... number (loose)	29,994	...	29,994	...
Ditto .....at value £	2,137	...	6,379	...
Ditto: Entered from June 11, 1853....bushels	...	457,711	...	486,508
Raisins .....cwts	53,312	91,903	44,473	40,657
Glass Manufactures:—Window Glass and Shades and Cylinders.....cwts	6,923	10,907	6,782	10,182
Plate Glass .....square feet	31,859	...	27,367	Free
Ditto..... lbs	...	178,474	...	—
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved, orotherwise ornamented...lbs	15,498	77,560	15,721	—
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	691	2,519	690	2,414

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Guano.....tons	32,244	56,330	Free	Free
Hemp, dressed.....cwts	1,361	1,327	—	—
Undressed.....	67,362	53,717		
Tow, or Codilla of Hemp.....	4,115	2,637		
Jute.....	73,191	71,411	—	—
Other Vegetable Substances of the nature of Undressed Hemp.....	1,090	2,457		
Hides, untanned:—Dry.....cwts	59,554	59,428	—	—
Wet.....	115,587	102,692	—	—
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried or dressed (except Russia Hides).....lbs	1,966,205	1,320,436	—	—
Lace, Thread, & Cushion or Pillow Lace: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	38,620	...	35,985	...
Lace, and articles thereof: Entered from June 11, 1853: By weight.....lbs	...	2,010	...	1,964
By value.....value £	...	305	...	274
Leather Manufactures:—Boots, Shoes & Calashes: viz.—Women's Boots and Calashes...pairs	10,707	11,217	8,450	8,798
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs.....pairs	1,012	1,492	856	1,284
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather	39,020	37,866	34,611	34,951
Men's Boots and Shoes.....	21,957	19,812	9,530	10,016
Children's Boots and Shoes.....	1,149	1,439	610	429
Boot Fronts.....	186,743	179,982	188,033	180,822
Gloves.....	1,510,434	1,704,899	1,415,967	1,588,162
Other Manufactures of Leather: Entered previously to June 4, 1853 .....value £	1,191	...	962	...
Entered from June 4, 1853: Boot Backs...pairs	...	938	...	938
Cut into shapes.....cwts	...	10	...	10
Unenumerated.....value £	...	923	...	668
Linen Manufactures:—Lawns, not French.....£	524	158	230	Free
Cambrics and French Lawns: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....pieces	12,659	...	12,780	...
Entered from June 11, 1853 .....sq. yds.	...	73,726	...	Free
Damasks and Damask Diaper.....square yds	23,015	5,133	16,825	—
Plain Linen and Diaper, and Manufactures unenumerated, not made up .....value £	5,128	9,808	Free	—
Sails.....	731	1,058	620	—
Articles wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	5,327	...	4,845	...
Entered from June 1, 1853: Cambric Handkerchiefs .....number	...	28,651	...	28,651
Stays.....pairs	...	5,846	...	6,081
Unenumerated.....value £	...	3,009	...	2,915
Mahogany.....tons	8,838	8,188	Free	Free
Metals: viz.—Copper Ore and Regulus.....tons	13,371	13,802	13,375	—
Copper, unwrought and part wrought ...cwts	23,237	7,987	24,214	—
Iron, in bars, unwrought..... tons	2,884	3,925	Free	—
Steel, unwrought.....	333	419	—	—
Lead, pig and sheet.....	4,290	2,252	3,382	—
Spelter.....	3,295	4,395	Free	—
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs .....cwts	15,414	5,675	10,987	—
Oil:—Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti ...tuns	3,424	2,438	Free	Free
Palm.....cwts	162,004	229,260	—	—
Cocoa-nut.....	40,673	44,987	—	—
Olive.....tuns	2,723	1,621	—	—
Rapeseed.....	6,714	3,693	—	—
Oil Seed Cakes.....tons	12,194	19,958	—	—
Opium.....lbs	55,655	53,892	21,896	23,372
Potatoes.....cwts	570,694	32,770	Free	Free
Provisions: viz.—Bacon.....cwts	19,093	58,120	—	—
Beef, salted, not corned.....	115,427	56,789	—	—
Fresh, or slightly salted.....	628	63	—	—
Pork, salted.....	71,383	31,189	—	—
Fresh.....	...	3	—	—
Poultry, alive or dead.....value £	5,872	11,670	5,872	—
Butter.....cwts	86,272	137,287	92,191	145,685
Cheese.....	80,879	102,694	84,474	109,917
Eggs.....number	38,887,803	42,103,333	38,937,843	42,103,453
Hams.....cwts	4,220	3,668	1,001	Free
Lard.....	47,013	63,042	Free	—
Quicksilver.....lbs	974,780	9,074	—	—
Rice.....cwts	158,305	279,866	249,475	318,287
In the husk.....qrs	10,517	9,189	6,122	8,357
Saltpetre and Cubic Nitre .....cwts	143,163	240,173	Free	Free
Seeds: viz.—Clover.....cwts	120,085	116,278	142,497	—
Flaxseed and Linseed.....qrs	194,768	120,651	Free	—
Rape.....	18,910	20,244	—	—
Tares.....	8,040	9,471	—	—
Silk: viz.—Raw.....lbs	2,322,663	3,008,373	—	—
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....cwts	8,045	6,839	—	—
Thrown.....lbs	229,759	371,623	—	—
Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin, broad stuffs .....lbs	103,674	107,796	98,124	105,677
Ribbons.....	80,093	95,346	78,556	90,953
Gauze or Crape, broad stuffs.....	3,519	3,326	3,372	3,195
Ribbons.....	12,702	12,956	12,827	14,279
Gauze mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad stuffs.....	24	48	24	48
Ribbons.....	3,217	5,177	3,273	5,206
Velvet broad stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	2,547	...	1,870	...
Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	2,189	...	2,033
Ditto, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	232	...	181
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	15,781	...	15,713	...
Ditto, the foundation being of silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	27,439	...	26,805

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Silk *(continued)*:—				
Ribbons of velvet or silk embossed with velvet, the foundation being of other materials than silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....lbs	...	...	...	...
Plush for making hats	64,538	61,755	64,406	62,448
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....pieces	124,371	...	75,647	...
Ditto and Tussore cloths: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	154,799	...	67,007
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea .....lbs	11,733	93,138	23,219	14,662
Cinnamon	135,287	271,316	7,390	14,780
Cloves	14,010	308,635	30,844	45,944
Mace	15,655	25,219	3,097	6,321
Nutmegs	61,124	86,815	31,220	41,003
Pepper	1,447,785	1,090,670	1,198,071	1,146,447
Pimento.....cwts	5,712	6,320	916	1,017
Spirits: viz.—Rum .....proof galls	1,191,436	1,542,815	1,119,110	1,065,984
Brandy	1,900,382	1,250,094	574,155	535,189
Geneva	135,218	78,356	9,475	9,144
Sugar, Unrefined: viz.—Of the British Posses. in America:—Equal to white clayed, cwts	777	977	2,334	1,015
Not equal to white clayed	429,984	632,036	804,301	811,735
Of Mauritius:—Equal to white clayed	752	2,747	1,112	2,025
Not equal to white clayed	522,328	613,674	587,739	660,777
Of British Possessions in the East Indies:— Equal to white clayed	49,314	1,529	43,269	16,985
Not equal to white clayed	403,561	285,785	506,592	513,267
Not equal to brown clayed	...	...	...	...
Foreign:—Equal to white clayed	9,525	22,535	7,659	12,512
Not equal to white clayed	251,392	395,649	270,635	260,178
Not equal to brown clayed	52,084	92,747	42,855	23,948
Total of Sugar, unrefined	1,719,717	2,047,679	2,266,496	2,302,442
Sugar, Refined, and Candy, of British Pos.	4,169	511	1,797	5,598
Foreign	69,022	69,256	52,412	34,034
Melasses	152,690	288,242	240,834	284,937
Tallow .....cwts	125,487	154,903	277,268	196,928
Tar .....lasts	451	1,364	Free	Free
Tea.....lbs	27,238,075	32,558,126	13,692,021	20,978,089
Timber and Wood:—Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends and Plank, Foreign, entered by tale.....Gt. hundred	...	...	...	...
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split:—Of Brit. Pos. loads	54,243	99,791	60,321	99,976
Foreign	39,950	55,259	128,920	203,477
Staves	10,701	17,925	Free	Free
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty:—Of British Possessions.....loads	30,076	56,166	33,709	56,476
Foreign	51,952	72,147	93,471	161,816

Articles.	Importations. 1853	Importations. 1854	Entered for Home Consump. 1853	Entered for Home Consump. 1854
Tobacco: viz.—Stemmed .....lbs	887,748	431,786	6,412,031	5,639,347
Unstemmed	3,023,969	3,073,985	3,473,191	4,498,396
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,134,739	600,560	72,019	78,668
Turpentine, common .....cwts	160,238	115,678	Free	Free
Watches: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	48,865	...	44,976	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Exceeding the value of 10*l* each.....number	...	112	...	86
Not exceeding the value of 10*l* each	...	33,639	...	23,952
Whale Fins.....cwts	1,601	1,423	Free	Free
*Wine: viz.—Entered previously to 5th Sept., 1853:—Cape.....gallons	13,722	...	84,668	...
French	191,883	...	176,496	...
Canary	34,605	...	6,642	...
Fayal	3	...	34	...
Madeira	34,797	...	25,788	...
Portugal	1,266,868	...	905,501	...
Rhenish	15,869	...	19,355	...
Spanish	839,481	...	996,870	...
Other sorts	55,573	...	140,287	...
Entered from 5th Sept., 1853:—Red, of British Possessions	...	36,430	...	47,377
Foreign	...	1,529,403	...	1,077,863
White, of British Possessions	...	14,465	...	46,388
Foreign	...	1,573,109	...	1,289,212
Total of Wine	2,452,801	3,153,407	2,355,641	2,460,840
Wool, Cotton: From United States .....cwts	2,829,920	2,119,474	Free	Free
Brazil	77,785	52,491	—	—
Egypt	62,632	25,848	—	—
British India	427,258	387,148	—	—
Other parts	3,885	6,298	—	—
Total of Cotton Wool	3,401,480	2,591,259		
Wool, Sheep and Lambs': From British possessions out of Europe .....lbs	7,720,842	9,269,067	—	—
Other parts	10,147,660	11,204,807	—	—
Total of Sheep and Lambs' Wool	17,868,502	20,473,874		
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	634,588	541,432	—	—
Woollen Manufactures not made up.....value £	267,687	334,119	—	—
Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	38,359	...	35,917	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs.....square yards	...	18,216	...	22,551
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	...	34,016	...	33,857
Gloves .....pairs	...	556	...	423
Other Articles .....value £	...	3,918	...	2,474

* Since the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict., c. 106, the several growths of Wine have ceased to be specified in the entries at the Custom-house; the only distinction recognised by the existing Tariff being that of Foreign and British Colonial Produce, under the respective heads of "Red" and "White" Wine.

II. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the four months ended 5th May, 1854, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	Quantities Exported. 1853	1854
Cheese.....cwts	2,506	2,439
Cocoa.....lbs	629,339	512,142
Coffee: viz.-From British Pos. out of Europe lbs	3,302,802	7,208,687
Imported from other parts	1,765,428	1,601,552
Total of Coffee	5,068,230	8,810,239
Corn: viz.—Wheat.....qrs	857	4,918
Barley.....	...	25
Oats	5,543	1,468
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	44,592	5,671
Cotton Manufactures not made up: viz.—East India Piece Goods ..... pieces	36,480	92,644
Do. .....declared value thereof £	13,418	33,549
Other Articles .....value £	44,640	19,536
Cotton Manufactures wholly or in part made up: Entered previously to June 11, 1853.....	6,518	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Fringe.....lbs	...	5,519
Gloves .....pairs	...	39,241
Stockings and Socks.....	...	73,234
Other Articles .....value £	...	5,023
Cotton Yarn .....lbs	275,130	139,450
Do .....declared value thereof £	29,827	16,305
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: viz.—Cochineal .cwts	3,370	2,897
Indigo.....	18,299	13,384
Lac-dye	2,081	1,412
Logwood.....tons	928	221
Terra Japonica	352	350
Cutch	271	65
Embroidery and Needlework: Entered previously to June 11, 1853 .....value £	5,131	...
Entered from June 11, 1853 .....lbs	...	3,370
Do .....value £	...	4,685
Glass Manufactures: viz.—Window Glass, and Shades and Cylinders.....cwts	1,601	843
Plate Glass..... sq.ft.	13,922	...
Do. .....lbs	...	6,632
White Flint Glass Goods (except bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented, lbs	7,601	1,087
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, and Fancy Ornamental Glass.....	184	344
Guano.....tons	7,544	8,327
Hides, untanned, dry.....cwts	11,831	37,026
Wet.....	646	2,452
Tanned, Tawed, Curried, or Dressed, (except Russia hides) .....lbs	14,448	52,593
Leather Manufactures: viz.—Gloves.....pairs	98,381	158,935
Linen Manufac.: viz.—Plain Linen & Diaper £	287	588
Metals: viz.—Copper, unwroght, & part wrt. cwt	4,203	7,044
Iron, in bars, unwrought.....tons	2,600	1,682
Steel, unwrought	374	481
Metals (*con.*):—Lead, pig and sheet .....tons	609	47
Spelter	4,840	839
Tin, in ingots, blocks, bars, or slabs ...cwts	7,134	5,777
Oil: viz.—Palm .....cwts	21,697	21,605
Cocoa-nut	35,311	24,186
Olive .....tuns	170	190
Opium ..... lbs	38,939	33,647
Quicksilver.....	383,088	170,980
Rice, not in the husk.....cwts	91,867	85,237
Silk: viz.—Raw ..... lbs	139,852	196,991
Waste, knubs and husks .....cwts	22	14
Thrown.....lbs	72,204	295,763
Silk Manufactures of Europe: viz.—Silk or Satin Broad Stuffs .....lbs	6,077	4,043
Ribbons	2,353	9,592
Gauze or Crape Broad Stuffs	293	199
Ribbons	71	178
Gauze mixed with Silk, Satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric: viz.—Broad Stuffs ...	...	...
Ribbons	3	67
Velvet Broad Stuffs: Entered previously to June 11, 1853	912	...
Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853.....	...	161
Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: From June 11, 1853...	...	52
Ribbons of velvet or Silk embossed with velvet: Entered prior to June 11, 1853	260	...
Do., the foundation being of Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	731
Do., the foundation being of other materials than Silk: Entered from June 11, 1853	...	...
Plush for making hats	382	639
Silk Manufactures of India: viz.—Bandannoes &c.: previously to June 11, 1853...pieces	112,698	...
Do, and Tussore Cloths: from June 11, 1853	...	129,570
Spices: viz.—Cassia Lignea .....lbs	75,739	70,573
Cinnamon	162,203	320,731
Cloves.....	59,848	211,479
Mace	27,998	20,259
Nutmegs	48,880	70,186
Pepper	1,947,740	858,172
Pimento .....cwts	7,976	4,781
Spirits: viz.—Rum .....proof gallons	694,138	439,131
Brandy	783,080	469,951
Geneva	99,411	58,656
Sugar, unrefined: viz.—Of the British Possessions in America .....cwts	...	397
Of Mauritius.....	15	12,839
Sugar (*con*):—Of British Poss. E. I.....	158	7,597
Foreign	73,454	45,923
Total of Unrefined Sugar.....	73,627	66,756
Sugar, Foreign refined and Candy: viz.—Of British Possessions .....cwts	...	...
Foreign	8,801	16,910
Melasses.....	4,635	6,419
Tea.....lbs	1,436,169	2,101,903
Tobacco: viz.—Stemmed .....lbs	126,074	40,413
Unstemmed	2,993,600	3,812,721
Foreign Manufactured, and Snuff.....	682,246	688,372
Wine: viz.—Prev. to 5th Sept. 1853: Cape gals	348	...
French	56,642	...
Canary	23,989	...
Fayal	...	...
Madeira	23,872	...
Portugal.....	225,118	...
Rhenish	5,744	...
Spanish	344,846	...
Other sorts	42,701	...
Mixed in Bond	30,261	...
Entered from 5th Sep., 1853:—Red, of B. P.	...	169
Foreign	...	234,372
White, of British Possessions.....	...	235
Foreign	...	438,349
Red and White—Mixed in Bond	...	3,253
Total of Wine	753,521	676,378
Wool, Cotton: Imprtd. from United States...cwts	228,904	87,065
Brazil	13,039	1,116
Egypt	4,684	2,035
British India	150,653	188,517
Other parts	258	...
Total of Cotton Wool	397,538	278,733
Sheep and Lambs': viz.—From British possessions out of Europe .....lbs	1,094,663	3,340,464
From other parts	891,794	1,868,833
Total Sheep and Lambs' Wool	1,986,457	5,209,297
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe.....	8,470	9,129
Woollen Manufactures not made up...value £	26,169	26,361
Articles or Manufactures of wool, wholly or in part made up: previously to June 11, 1853	2,478	...
Entered from June 11, 1853: Carpets and Rugs .....square yards	...	141
Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs.....lbs	...	615
Gloves ....pairs	...	157
Other Articles .....value £	...	2,009

III. EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of *British* and *Irish* Produce and Manufactures in the four months ended 5th May, 1854, compared with the Exports in the corresponding months of the year 1853.

Articles.	*Quantities.*		*Declared Value.*	
	1853	1854	1853	1854
			£	£
Alkali: viz.—Soda ..... cwts	387,965	357,753	169,505	155,978
Beer and Ale ..... brls	157,371	155,057	476,948	492,892
Butter ..... cwts	24,389	22,362	102,261	104,805
Candles ..... lbs	1,069,941	1,143,124	36,893	47,807
Cheese ..... cwts	10,531	5,725	37,066	20,967
Coals and Culm ..... tons	960,351	1,319,294	386,712	641,359
Cordage and Cables ..... cwts	41,854	48,339	83,006	124,539
Cotton Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace and Patent Net) ... yards	562,028,724	518,447,872	8,315,261	7,574,726
Lace and Patent Net	37,059,784	33,873,997	189,680	185,849
Thread for Sewing ..... lbs	1,717,359	1,644,969	189,442	175,786
Stockings ..... doz. pairs	407,228	361,246	137,183	110,343
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	84,906	81,088
Total Value Cotton Manufac.			8,916,472	8,127,792
Cotton Yarn ..... lbs	51,959,394	45,098,845	2,366,577	2,086,661
Earthenware ..... pieces	32,296,010	30,850,052	429,754	451,361
Fish: viz.—Herrings ..... brls	8,955	18,252	11,312	22,078
Of other sorts ..... value	...	...	20,125	23,640
Glass Manufactures:—Flint Glass ..... cwts	14,041	18,119	46,736	58,226
Window Glass	11,267	13,886	16,537	21,499
Bottles, Green or Common	157,768	150,527	83,083	85,414
Plate Glass ..... value	...	...	12,454	18,474
Total Value Glass Manufac.			158,810	183,613
Haberdashery and Millinery ..... value	...	...	1,200,422	1,452,829
Hardwares and Cutlery	...	...	1,087,332	1,221,735
Leather, Unwrought ..... cwts	6,889	9,276	58,077	78,383
Wrought: viz.—Gloves ..... lbs	11,855	8,383	9,069	7,658
Of other sorts	1,856,327	1,788,928	358,674	311,705
Saddlery and Harness ..... value	...	...	91,062	111,780
Linen Manufactures:—Entered by the Yard (exclusive of Lace of Thread) ..... yards	44,767,534	38,469,511	1,384,354	1,296,505
Lace of Thread	187,181	102,898	1,870	2,027
Thread for Sewing ..... lbs	1,238,534	1,266,312	114,038	123,047
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	8,092	6,474
Total Value Linen Manufac.			1,508,344	1,428,053
Linen Yarn ..... lbs	7,291,118	7,700,252	371,642	385,566
Machinery and Mill Work: viz.—Steam Engines and parts of Steam Engines ..... value	...	...	137,961	152,912
Of all other sorts	...	...	336,208	466,594
Metals: viz.—Iron, Pig ..... tons	83,760	100,958	254,180	421,608
Bar, bolt and rod	212,831	207,417	1,827,081	1,919,893
Wire	3,083	2,813	65,768	56,618
Metals (*continued*):—Iron, cast ..... tons	18,752	25,141	161,073	243,381
Wrought of all sorts	50,944	64,442	758,892	1,011,395
Steel, unwrought	6,050	6,919	208,222	222,780
Copper, in bricks and pigs ..... cwts	25,527	27,817	149,750	152,130
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	68,530	62,705	408,112	376,640
Wrought of other sorts	4,816	5,036	29,212	35,691
Brass of all sorts	4,974	5,165	31,608	30,346
Lead ..... tons	3,894	5,779	92,646	138,058
Tin, unwrought ..... cwts	3,133	7,154	16,224	41,913
Tin plates ..... value	...	...	513,303	394,565
Oil, Linseed, Hempseed, and Rapeseed ..... gals	1,565,791	739,197	181,622	101,974
Painters' colours and materials ..... value	...	...	111,636	134,572
Salt ..... busb	5,941,501	6,073,900	69,689	92,871
Silk Manufactures:—Of Silk only: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons ..... lbs	235,090	190,626	315,014	232,047
Stockings ..... doz. pairs	3,343	4,613	6,173	7,541
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	104,841	106,832
Of Silk mixed with other Materials: Stuffs, Handkerchiefs and Ribbons ..... lbs	255,372	165,533	107,689	76,135
Stockings ..... doz. pairs	7,927	145	5,979	100
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	17,414	12,993
Total Value Silk Manufac.			557,110	435,648
Silk, Thrown ..... lbs	110,474	79,354	88,550	73,820
Silk Twist and Yarn	133,602	94,329	67,190	55,695
Soap ..... cwts	67,237	65,871	109,537	86,256
Stationery ..... value	...	...	173,088	232,769
Sugar, refined ..... cwts	59,486	69,819	96,791	115,533
Wool, Sheep or Lambs' ..... lbs	1,884,551	2,157,865	120,924	132,682
Woollen Manufactures:—Entered by the Piece ..... pieces	1,031,746	952,704	2,007,362	2,030,331
Entered by the Yard ..... yards	22,853,647	22,641,358	1,040,383	1,081,675
Stockings ..... doz. pairs	97,365	62,838	61,028	36,477
Of all other descriptions ..... value	...	...	57,616	57,462
Total Value Woollen Manufac.			3,166,389	3,205,945
Woollen Yarn ..... cwts	31,059	32,824	351,794	379,224
Total declared value ..... Of Enumerated Articles ... £	...	...	27,970,633	28,192,714
Total declared value ..... Unenumerated Articles	...	...	...	3,810,779
Total declared value ..... All Articles			...	32,003,493

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, June, 1854.

A. W. FONBLANQUE.

ARTICLES CHARGED WITH DUTIES OF EXCISE, &c.

An Account of the Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, the Quantities Exported on Drawback, and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption, in the Quarter ended April 5, 1852, 1853, and 1854.

Articles.	*Quantities Charged with Duty.* Quarter ended April 5,			*Quantities Exported to Foreign Parts.* Quarter ended April 5,			*Quantities retained for Home Consumption.* Quarter ended April 5,		
	1852	1853	1854	1852	1853	1854	1852	1853	1854
ENGLAND.									
Hops .....lbs	...	...	...	416,041	256,526	75,109	...	...	...
Malt .....bshls	16,340,464	16,433,067	15,511,819	13,343	22,167	67,590	16,340,464	16,433,067	15,510,799
Paper.....lbs	28,858,973	32,135,771	34,341,783	1,191,830	1,725,766	2,728,676	27,667,143	30,410,005	31,613,107
Spirits .....gals	2,496,612	2,690,881	2,677,203	14,279	93,454	120,586	2,485,086	2,614,797	2,573,560
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	54,949	76,649	78,230	...	...	...
SCOTLAND.									
Malt .....bshls	1,324,810	1,451,372	1,314,656	540	160	3,793	1,324,810	1,451,372	1,314,656
Paper .....lbs	8,216,104	9,400,360	9,765,894	124,108	221,252	644,607	8,091,996	9,179,108	9,121,287
Spirits .....gals	1,545,238	1,356,836	1,890,966	25,640	90,407	45,726	1,542,552	1,351,201	1,883,477
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	7,939	10,553	9,968	...	...	...
IRELAND.									
Malt .....bshls	680,170	648,771	687,543	...	...	...	680,170	648,771	687,543
Paper.....lbs	1,731,240	2,052,772	2,196,540	723	2,388	5,165	1,730,517	2,050,384	2,191,375
Spirits .....gals	1,886,287	2,026,079	2,109,876	2,554	13,529	23,097	1,886,287	2,026,079	2,109,876
Sugar .....cwts	12	731	987	...	...	...	12	731	987
Beer exptd....brls	...	...	...	649	978	468	...	...	...
UNITED KINGDOM.									
Hops .....lbs	...	...	...	416,041	256,526	75,109	...	...	...
Malt .....bshls	18,345,445	18,533,210	17,514,018	13,883	22,327	71,383	18,345,444	18,533,210	17,512,998
Paper.....lbs	38,806,317	43,588,903	46,304,217	1,316,661	1,949,406	3,378,448	37,489,656	41,639,497	42,925,769
Spirits .....gals	5,928,137	6,073,796	6,678,045	42,473	197,390	189,409	5,913,925	5,992,077	6,566,913
Sugar .....cwts	12	731	987	...	...	...	12	731	987
Beer exptd. ...brls	...	...	...	63,537	88,180	88,666	...	...	...

The Gazette.

Friday, May 26.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

W. Cook, F. Cook, Featon, Howes, Hocken, Bird, and Cole, Manchester, warehousemen; so far as regards E. Featon—W. Cook, F. Cook, Featon, Howes, and Hocken, St Paul's churchyard, warehousemen; so far as regards Hocken and Featon—Mason, Garton, and Brooke, Nottingham, brace manufacturers; so far as regards Brooke—Brooke and Mason, Nottingham, joiners—J. Halford and W. Halford, St John's square, Clerkenwell, jewellers—Truwhitt and Ody, Lincoln's inn fields, attorneys—Dickson and Jones, Liverpool, cart owners—Woodall, Mortimer, Stead, and Doughty, Lincoln, maltsters; so far as regards Woodall—Mortimer, Stead, and Doughty, Lincoln, maltsters; so far as regards Stead—Eastwood and Styring, Brighouse station, Yorkshire, common brewers—Druitt and Rawlins, Tokenhouse yard, City, sworn stock brokers—L. Booth, J. Barraclough, and T. Barraclough, Rawden, Yorkshire, worsted stuff manufacturers—Clarke and Macvay, Leeds, corn factors—W. Cooper and I. Cooper, Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers—Sidgwick and Dury, Wreaks mill, Yorkshire, cotton spinners—Gregory and Hague, Thurgoland, and Sheffield, Yorkshire, coal masters—R. Randles and D. Randles, Holbeck, Yorkshire, plasterers—G. Robinson, F. Robinson, and J. Robinson, Hexham, Northumberland, linendrapers—E. F. Ive and J. G. Ive, Langley, Buckinghamshire, farmers—Martland and Pratt, Preston, Lancashire, stonemasons—Lindsell, sen., and Lindsell, jun., Fruticwell, Essex, coachmakers—Taylor and Tyler, High street, Marylebone, upholsterers—Joseph White, jun., J. White, sen., and J. White jun., Bristol, potters—Newsam and Griffin, Middlesbro', Yorkshire, attorneys—De Lara and Fogg, Manchester, attorneys—Grantham and Smith, Burgh-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, surgeons—Yeomans, Shaw, and Taylor, Sheffield, spindle manufacturers—Skelton and Chinneck, Kensington place, Kensington, builders—Alsarton and Dancaife, West bromwich, Staffordshire, surgeons—Foster and Stonehouse, Horbury, Yorkshire, worsted spinners—S. Garforth, T. Garforth, and A. Garforth, Batley, Yorkshire, brick makers—Lazenby and Goater, Lamb's Conduit street, oilmen.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

R. Rutherford, St John's, Newfoundland, and Manchester, merchant—second div of 3d, May 30, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pott's, Manchester.

Tuesday, May 30.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Martin and Wood, Market wharf, Regent's Park basin; as far as regards Martin—Thompson and Co., Cornhill, shipbrokers—Gould, Checkland, and Eggleshaw, Heanor, Derbyshire, coal masters; as far as regards Eggleshaw—Tomkinson and Spenser, Bottesford, Leicestershire, wheelwrights—Longden and Thornton, Derby, silk trimming manufacturers—Thornton and Sons, Birmingham, merchants—Lees and Co., Hartford Old Mill, Oldham, Lancashire; as far as regards E. Whitehead—Lambert, Brown, and Patrick, Regent street, gold lacemen; as far as regards Patrick—Lee and Greensere, Old Broad street and Calcutta, East India merchants—Harper and Watts, Bilston, Staffordshire, surgeons—Reeves and Simes, Sandhurst, Kent, carpenters—Ashforth and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of spindles—The Patent Safety Cab Company, Great York mews, Baker street, Portman square; as far as regards J. Knight.—Baker and Cook, Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, smiths—J. and J. Garner, Birmingham, coopers—Dinning and Co., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants—Haddon, Hitchin, and Allen, Birmingham, screw manufacturers; as far as regards Allen.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. Seagrim, Winchester, solicitor—first div of 2s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Nicholson's, Basinghall street.

T. Crossley, Noble street, silk warehouseman—first div of 1s, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

H. Whitmore, Stockport, tailor—first div of 8s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

H. Johnson, York buildings, Adelphi, coal merchant—first div of 5½d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

W. Binns, Bedford, plumber—first div of 6s, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

H. Martyn, Aldgate High street, woollendraper—first div of 10s, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

A. Fisher, Mincing lane, colonial broker—first div of 7d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

J. and J. F. King, Well's row, Islington, builders—third div of 8¼d, and final div of 6s on the separate estate of J. King, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

S. Butler, Lidgate hill, stationer—second div of 4¼d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

J. and T. Metcalfe, Cambridge, upholsterers—fourth div of 1¼d, on Thursday next and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

R. Northover, Skinner street, Bishopsgate street, and Cheapside, lint manufacturer—fourth div of 1s 5d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

J. T. Davison, Chatham, grocer—first div of 6d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

A. Palmer, Great Hadham, grocer—first div of 10d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

J. and J. Boyd, Wellington chambers, Southwark, hop merchants—third div of 4¼d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Graham's, Coleman street.

G. T. Brown, Gloucester terrace, New road, Whitechapel road, draper—first div of 4¼d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

J. Raynes, Nottingham, laceman—first div of 1s 6d, on Thursday next, and three following Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

R. J. Williams, Birmingham, linendraper—first div of 1s 0½d, any Thursday, at Mr Christie's, Birmingham.

W. Chesworth, Manchester, merchant—first div of 1s, on June 13, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.

J. N. Smith, Jewry street, Aldgate, provision merchant.
W. H. Wearn, Portsea, grocer.
H. Claridge, Souldern, Oxfordshire, tea dealer.
J. L. Bullock, Batterses, manufacturing chymist.
G. W. Merington, Edgeware road, draper.
H. Lapraik, Harrison street, Gray's inn road, draper.
J. Lakin, Crawford street, St Marylebone, linendraper.
J. L. Gadd, Whitechapel road, draper.
T. Adkins, Bedworth, Warwickshire, grocer.
D. Halsworth, Liverpool, woollen draper.
J. Hadfield, Dukinfield, Cheshire, grocer.
R. Gribbell and R. Luscombe, Tavistock, wholesale grocers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. Warrax, Montrose, draper.
A. Simpson, Gamrie, Banffshire, merchant.
A. Jamieson, Aberdeen, tea merchant.
R. Curtis, Edinburgh, musical instrument maker.
O. J. Rowland, Dundee, manufacturer.

Gazette of last night.

BANKRUPTS.

R. G. Prentice, High street, Shadwell, and Tachbrook street, Pimlico, grocer.
G. E. Shuttleworth, M. H. Shuttleworth, and G. E. Shuttleworth the younger, Poultry, City, auctioneers.
J. P. Shapcott, Preston Plucknett, Somersetshire, wool dealer.
H. Hartley, Trawden, Lancashire, cotton and worsted manufacturer.
Gladstone and Bond, Manchester, general brokers and merchants.
J. Howard, Levenshulme, near Manchester, grocer and provision dealer.
E. Pateson, Preston, Lancashire, draper and hosier.
G. J. Rollason, Birmingham, brass founder and manufacturer of gas fittings.
J. Wormald, Glossop, Derbyshire, shoe maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. Robertson, contractor, Plains of Thornton, near Glamuiss, Forfarshire.
Ure and Son, calenderers, Glasgow.
D. Bakie, merchant, Thurso.
A. Purdie, innkeeper, Ardrishaig, Argyllshire.

The annual accounts of the revenues and disbursements of the East India Company have been laid before Parliament. The revenue of India for the year 1852-53 (partly estimated) was 21,196,745*l*; the expenditure (also partly estimated), 20,557,280*l*. The public debt outstanding at the several presidencies is 48,014,244*l*, and the annual interest 2,279,531*l*.

From a table published in the Glasgow *Daily Mail*, it appears that the vessels built, now building, or ordered to be built on the Clyde since March, 1853, is 266—viz., 88 sailing vessels, 120 screw steamers, and 52 paddle ditto. The horse power in the case of steamers is 26,835, and the entire tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers, 167,770.

Mdlle Louise Christine, the harpist, had the honour of playing the harp to Her Grace the Duchess of Wellington on Tuesday last.

ON MARRIAGE.
Just published,

MATRIMONY: A PAMPHLET on Matrimonial Alliances, which merits the attention of those who wish to settle honourably in life.
By A CLERGYMAN.

To be had free by enclosing 1s, or twelve postage stamps, to Mr Watson, Clerical Agent, Robert street, Adelphi.

Just published, price 4s, free by post 5s,

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES into the Causes of Nervous Debility and Genito-Urinary Maladies; Spermatorrhœe rationally considered, with unanswerable Remarks on the empirical manner these Diseases are treated; being a Guide to Health, Long Life, and Happiness.
By MEDICUS.
Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row.

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.
Just published, price 2s, post free 2s 6d,

AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHŒA; its Nature and Treatment; with an Exposition of the Frauds that are practised by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and effectual cure of Nervous Derangement.
By a MEMBER of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
London: Aylott and Co., 8 Paternoster row.

Just published, New Edition, price 1s,

THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION; being a Series of Papers, presenting the most prominent and important Practical Points in the Treatment of the Disease.
By F. H. RAMADGE, M.D.,
Fellow of the College of Physicians, late Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Diseases of the Chest, &c.
Also, by the same Author,
A TREATISE on ASTHMA and DISEASES of the HEART.
London: Longman and Co.

Now ready, price 2s, post free 2s 6d,

PHYSICAL DEBILITY: its Complications, Causes, Symptoms, and Cure: an Essay on Spermatorrhœa, with observations on a safer and more successful mode of treatment, founded upon the employment of the microscope in detecting, by urinary examination, the real cause and effect of every phase of this disorder. To which are added, remarks on the serious consequences resulting from empirical practice, and the danger of placing reliance on the hazardous remedies advocated in the various medical works treating on this important subject.
By A PHYSICIAN.
Mann, Nephews, 39 Cornhill, and all Booksellers.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE, AND EMPIRICISM.
147 Woodcuts. 41 Cases, 2 vols., 1s each, by post 1s 6d,

ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE.
"To be, or not to be, that is the question."
By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.
Programme:—Advent of Puberty and corresponding Associations—Duties and Casualties of Single Life—Marriage and its considerations—Happy and Fruitful Alliances, mode of securing them—Infelicitous and Infertile ones, their obviation and removal.
Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from Dr Culverwell, 10 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 5; evening, 7 till 9

ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.
New Edition, Illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly Discovered Preventive Lotion.
Just published, the 70th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid for 40 postage stamps,

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhœa, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.
With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.
At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"We agree with the author that, so far from works o this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1851.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—SUN, Evening Paper.

"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might they be banished from our land, and the race of the enervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigorous spirits of the olden time."—CHRONICLE.

Published by the author: sold also by Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Armstrong, 23 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 135 Argyle street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Greenside street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., 169 Great Britain street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Best quality, six for 40s, if washed and ready for use 42s; second quality, six for 31s, if washed and ready for use 33s. Gentlemen desirous of obtaining shirts in the very best manner in which they can be made, are solicited to try FORD'S EUREKAS.

"The most unique, and the only perfect fitting shirt made."—OBSERVER.

Country residents purchasing in any provincial town are requested to observe on the interior of the collar-band the stamp—"Ford's Eureka Shirts, 38 Poultry." (without which none are genuine). Price lists, containing directions for self-measurement, and every particular, are forwarded post-free; and patterns to select from of the new Registered Coloured Shirting, on receipt of six stamps.

RICHARD FORD, 38 Poultry, London.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s 6d to 16s each; postage 6d.

MANUFACTORY—228 PICCADILLY, LONDON.

MEDICINES FOR DISEASED, UNHAPPY, and NERVOUS MINDS.—Rev. Dr WILLIS MOSELEY'S peculiar treatment has such power over nervous or mental complaints, that it calms the most excited, and raises the most depressed, and of 22,000, 50 are not known to be uncured who suffer from depression of spirits, melancholy, groundless fear, unhappiness without a cause, sleepless nights, blushing, delusions, giddiness, failure of memory, unfitness for study and society, hysteria, flow of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, mental weakness, fear of insanity, thoughts of self-destruction, &c. Means of cure sent to all parts. At home, 18 Bloomsbury street, from 11 to 3. Apply or write. NOVEL OBSERVATIONS on NERVOUSNESS, with all particulars, a pamphlet franked to any address if one stamp is sent.

The most certain Prevention of Cholera yet Discovered
FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

CREWS'S DISINFECTING FLUID is the best and cheapest for the Purification of Dwelling Houses, Stables, Dog Kennels, Ships' Holds, Cesspools, Drains, Water Closets, &c.; the Disinfection of Sick Rooms, Clothing, Linen, and for the Prevention of Contagion.

The extraordinary power of this Disinfecting and Purifying Agent is now acknowledged, and its use recommended by the College of Physicians. Unlike the action of many other Disinfectants, it destroys all noxious smells, and is itself scentless. The manufacturer, having destroyed a monopoly fostered by the false assumption of the title of a patent, has to warn the public against all spurious imitations. Each Bottle of Crews's Disinfecting Fluid contains a densely concentrated solution of Chloride of Zinc, which may be diluted for use with 200 times its bulk of water. Full Instructions accompanying each bottle.

It is sold by all Chemists and Shipping Agents in the United Kingdom, in imperial quarts, at 2s; in pints, at 1s; half-pints, at 6d; and in larger vessels, at 5s per gallon.

Manufactured at H. G. Gray's Commercial wharf, Mile end, London. Agents, Messrs Drew, Heyward, and Barren, Bush lane, Cannon street, City.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The vast increase in the demand for these Cough Lozenges, and the numerous testimonials constantly received, fully justify the proprietor in asserting they are the best and safest remedy yet offered to the public for the cure of the following complaints:—

Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

They have deservedly obtained the high patronage of their Majesties the King of Prussia and the King of Hanover; very many also of the Nobility and Clergy, and of the Public generally, use them, under the recommendation of some of the most eminent of the Faculty.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s 1½d, and Tins, 2s 9d, 4s 6d and 10s 6d each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79 St Paul's churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c., in the whole world.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, having been restored to health, in a few days, after many years of great Nervous suffering, is anxious to make known to others the means of cure, will, therefore, send (Free) on receiving a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a copy of the prescription used. Direct—Rev. E. DOUGLASS, 18 Holland street, Brixton, London.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box.

Mr William Courtney, of Barton Stacey, Hants, says:—"I had resort to your Pills, and within two hours I was quite easy. The use of these Pills ought really to be known all over the world."

Among the many discoveries, none have conferred such a boon upon suffering humanity as that of BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS; they require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors.—Observe that "THOMAS PROUT, 229 Strand, London," is impressed upon the Government Stamp.

DEAFNESS.—NEW DISCOVERY.—The Organic Vibrator, an extraordinary powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be, produced. Being of the same colour as the skin is not perceptible. It enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired. Invaluable newly-invented Spectacles. The most powerful Patent Telescopes, Opera, Camp, Race-course and Perspective Glasses to know the distances, possessing such extraordinary power, that some 3½ inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's Moons, Saturn's Ring, and the double Stars. Also, a very small powerful Waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at the distance of from four to five miles. S. and B. Solomons, Aurists and Opticians, 39 Albemarle street, Piccadilly. Observe, opposite the York hotel.

JOZEAU'S COPAHINE MEGE, OR SACCHARATED CAPSULES.—A perfect substitute for Copaiba will be found in the Copahine Mège, which has been approved by the French Academy of Medicine, and successfully administered in the Paris and London Hospitals (see LANCET of Nov. 6, 1852, an extract of which will be forwarded on application).—Prepared and sold by G. Jozeau, French chemist, 49 Haymarket, London, and 161 Rue Montmartre, Paris; and the principal chemists of France, England, and the Colonies. The bottle of 100 capsules, 4s 6d; of 50 ditto, 2s 9d; and the name of Gabriel Jozeau printed on the Government stamp.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. "For upwards of nine years (writes Mr Thomas Province, of Winchmore hall, Middlesex), I have experienced the efficacy of this excellent medicine, and I have the happiness of saying that I never had a better state of health, which I attribute to Frampton's pills. I beg further to add, that this medicine is in general use by my family, and we know of nothing to equal it."

For females these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and gives a healthy juvenile bloom to the complexion. Sold by all medicine vendors, price 1s 1½d per box.

Observe that "THOMAS PROUT" is on the Government Stamp.

SUCCESS OF THE DERBY DAY.—Great preparations having been made for the reception of company, the rain having ceased and the sun having taken out orders for continued rays, the Downs were a scene of great excitement and splendour. The calculations of those acquainted with sporting affairs are always regulated by the qualifications and circumstances which attend the successful. Such calculations are very rational and business-like. In this way everyone is accustomed to regard the Establishments of E. MOSES and SON, taking the qualifications, talent, and experience they exhibited, with the success they have had for many years; every person looks upon them as the model of commercial perfection, and sportsman or not will at any time venture five hundred to one on the superior quality, unparalleled fit, first-rate fashion, endless variety, perfect suitability, and unequalled cheapness of the Attire made by E. MOSES and SON. It would require a very long article to mention but a fraction of the success which attended the productions of E. MOSES and SON on the Derby Day,—the gentlemanly appearance they imparted, the comfort they secured, the consciousness of superiority in style and fashion which they gave, and the private satisfaction every one had in the remembrance of their trifling cost in comparison with what would have to be paid elsewhere, were the greatest elements of the success of the Derby Day. Nor shall any one forget that whatever E. MOSES and SON do on one occasion they are prepared to do on any other, and every style of Summer Attire for Juveniles and Adults, every article in Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Ladies' and Children's Dress, Liveries, Uniforms, Sailors' and Mechanics' Clothing, Outfits for Military, Naval, and professional engagements, and for Ladies and Gentlemen emigrating to any climate in the world, are at any moment to be obtained at E. MOSES and SON'S, at the most economical prices.

E. MOSES and SON'S Wholesale Clothing, Shirt, and Boot and Shoe Departments offer advantages in quality and price which it is impossible to find at any other house.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "its the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follow:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.

London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.

Bradford (Yorkshire) Branch.—19 and 20 Bridge street.

Sheffield Branch.—36 Fargate.

Colonial Wholesale Branch.—Melbourne, Australia.

Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Fridays till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock.

A New Book, with illustrations, entitled "The Echo of Public Opinion," containing full lists of prices, our system of self-measurement, &c., &c., may be had on application, or post-free.

Ici l'on parle Francais. | Qui si parla Italiano.
Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqui se habla Espagnol

Wanted, several Young Men as assistants in the Hosiery Department. Apply at any time between 12 and 2 o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GOLD CHAINS.

WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN

Beg to announce that they have TAKEN SPACE in the CRYSTAL PALACE, with the view of giving universal publicity to the principle of SELLING GOLD CHAINS by Weight and Workmanship. To those who have not yet tested its value, the following examples will be found useful, showing the relative prices paid for LABOUR in the purchase of a genuine, and of a spurious GOLD CHAIN:—

Genuine Gold Chain.	£	s	d	Electro-Gilt, or Polished Zinc-gold Chain.	£	s	d
Assumed cost of gold chain, of equal weight..	10	0	0	Assumed cost of gold chain, of equal weight...	10	0	0
Intrinsic value (if the gold is of 15 carats)....	7	0	0	Intrinsic value (if the gold is of 7½ carats)....	3	10	0
Left, for labour and profit	3	0	0	Left, for labour and profit	6	10	0

Difference, 115 per cent

WATHERSTON and BROGDEN, GOLDSMITHS, CRYSTAL PALACE, CENTRAL TRANSEPT. No. 23 GALLERY of PRECIOUS METALS.—MANUFACTORY, No. 16 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.—Established A.D. 1795.

F. DENT, 61 STRAND, AND 33 and 34 Royal Exchange, Chronometer, Watch and Clock Maker, by appointment to the Queen and Prince Albert, sole successor to the late E. J. Dent in all his patent rights and business at the above shops, and the Clock and Compass factory at Somerset wharf; maker of chronometers, watches, astronomical, turret, and other clocks, dipleidoscopes, and patent ships' compasses, used on board Her Majesty's yacht. Ladies gold watches, 8 guineas; gentlemen's, 10 guineas; strong silver lever watches, £4 10s.

HEAL AND SON'S SPRING MATTRESSES.—The most desirable Bedding is a well-made Spring Mattress; it retains its elasticity, and will wear longer without repair than any other mattress, and with one French Wool and Hair Mattress on it is a most luxurious Bed. Heal and Son make them in three varieties. For prices of the different sizes and qualities, apply for Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and priced List of Bedding. It contains designs and prices of upwards of 100 bedsteads, and prices of every description of bedding, and is sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, 196 Tottenham court road.

FOR THE RACES AND SUMMER MONTHS.—New Paletôts, Mixed Paletôts, Silk and Gossamer Paletôts, also Nicoll's Paletôt d'Eté, which is pronounced to be a most effectual protection against the dust and showers of summer, price One Guinea. The Registered Trousers are the same price.

The numerous advantages of NICOLL'S REGISTERED PALETOT (which, with the above, are kept ready for immediate use), are too well known to need any description here.

Caution.—J. H. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Clothiers, Paletôt Patentees, &c., 114 to 120 Regent street, and 22 Cornhill, alone manufacture and sell the above in London, and their name is woven in the lining of each garment. They have, however, agents who will sell for them in all parts of the kingdom and its colonies

---

TYLOR AND PACE HAVE removed from 313 Oxford street to larger and more commodious premises, 104 New Bond street, which will enable them to keep a much larger stock in all the different branches of their manufacture, including a very extensive assortment of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Portable Bedsteads, and Chair Bedsteads, with suitable Bedding and Mattresses. A large Show Room is entirely appropriated to the exhibition of Baths and Toilet Ware of every description, all at the most moderate prices. An increased assortment of Venetian and all other Window Blinds, Outside Blinds, and Transparencies. Illustrated Catalogues of bedsteads, baths, and window blinds are published separately, and will be forwarded free on application, by naming the description of article required.—TYLOR and PACE, 104 New Bond street, London.

DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR AGENCY invites public attention to the principles on which it is conducted, and by which it offers unusual advantages, both to the producer and the consumer, combining high wages to the one, with low charges to the other. Conducted by the Agent at small cost, it secures the best labour, and pays the best price for it; while it appropriates a part of its trading profits to the moral and social elevation of its operatives, and has provided, at a cost of nearly One Thousand Pounds, Schools for the education of their children, Lecture Hall, Library, Warm Baths, &c. See a more lengthened statement in the Times of any Wednesday, or send for a Prospectus. A useful Dress Coat, Twenty-eight Shillings—Wages paid for making, 10s 6d. A first-class Dress Coat, Two Pounds Sixteen—Wages paid for making, 15s. 13 and 14 Newington Causeway, and 39 and 40 Bridge house place, opposite.

TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System.

TRIESEMAR, No. 2 effectually, in the short space of Three Days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those Disorders which Capivi and Cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR, No. 3 is the Great Continental Remedy for that class of Disorders, which unfortunately the English Physician treats with Mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at 11s each, free by post 2s extra, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. &c. To be had wholesale and retail in London of Johnson, 68 Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 63 Oxford street; and Sanger, 150 Oxford street; R. H. Ingham, Druggist, Market street, Manchester; Priestley, Chemist, Lord street, Liverpool; Winnall, Bookseller, High street, Birmingham; and Powell, Bookseller, 15 Westmoreland street, Dublin.

GUANO (PERUVIAN) AND CHEMICAL FERTILISERS.

NITRATE OF SODA; PERUVIAN GUANO; SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME; CONCENTRATED MANURE FOR TURNIPS; and AGRICULTURAL SALT.

The above articles are supplied on the lowest cash terms, for best qualities only, on application to Mr JOHN CLARANCE, Agriculturists' London Agent, No. 1 A, Bishopsgate street within, London.

GLENNY'S BALBRIGGAN STOCKINGS and SOCKS are equal in lightness, texture, and elasticity to the finest silk, and of much greater durability; they are honoured with the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen of England and Prince Albert, and were awarded the prize medal at the great London Exhibition.—Sold only by the Manufacturer, CHAS. GLENNY, Balbriggan house, Lombard street; and by Thresher and Glenny, next door to Somerset house, Strand.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.—CUTLERY and SHEFFIELD PLATE.—An immense stock of these goods, suitable for any market in the world, always ready for immediate shipment at our London Warehouse, 37 Moorgate street.—JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

RAZORS, RAZORS, RAZORS.—JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS' LANCET-EDGE RAZOR (Registered) never has been, nor can it possibly be equalled. This fact is acknowledged by all who use it. Prices—Black handles, 6s; and ivory ditto, 10s per pair.

Merchants and the Trade supplied at Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; also at the Warehouse, 37 Moorgate street, London.

Sold by all ironmongers, cutlers, and silversmiths throughout the United Kingdom.

DR DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Prepared for Medicinal use in the Lofloden Isles, Norway, and put to the test of chemical analysis. The most effectual remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, and all Scrofulous Diseases.

Approved of and recommended by Berzelius, Liebig, Woehler, Jonathan Pereira, Fouquier, and numerous other eminent medical men and scientific chemists in Europe.

Specially rewarded with medals by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands.

Has almost entirely superseded all other kinds on the Continent, in consequence of its proved superior power and efficacy—effecting a cure much more rapidly.

Contains iodine, phosphate of chalk, volatile acid, and the elements of the bile—in short, all its most active and essential principles—in larger quantities than the pale oils made in England and Newfoundland, deprived mainly of these by their mode of preparation.

A pamphlet by Dr de Jongh, with detailed remarks upon its superiority, directions for use, cases in which it has been prescribed with the greatest effect, will be forwarded gratis on application.

The subjoined testimonial of the late Dr Jonathan Pereira, Professor at the University of London, author of "The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," is selected from innumerable others from medical and scientific men of the highest distinction:—

"My dear Sir,—I am very glad to find from you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you in London, that you were interested commercially in Cod Liver Oil. It was fitting that the Author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the Purveyor of this important medicine.

"I feel, however, some diffidence in venturing to fulfil your request by giving you my opinion of the quality of the Oil of which you gave me a sample; because I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.

"I can, however, have no hesitation about the propriety of responding to your application. The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured.

"With my best wishes for your success, believe me, my dear Sir, to be very faithfully yours,

(Signed) Jonathan Pereira.

"Finsbury square, London, April 16, 1851.

"To Dr de Jongh."

Sold wholesale and retail, in bottles, labelled with Dr de Jongh's stamp and signature, by

ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77 STRAND,

Sole Consignees and Agents for the United Kingdom and British Possessions, and by all respectable chemists and vendors of medicine in town and country, at the following prices:—

Imperial Measure.

Half-pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s 9d.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing size, price, and description of upwards of 100 articles, consisting of portmanteaus, travelling bags, ladies' portmanteaus, dispatch boxes, writing desks, dressing cases, and other travelling requisites, forwarded on receipt of two stamps. ALLEN'S registered dispatch box and writing desk, their travelling bag (with the opening as large as the bag), and the new portmanteau containing four compartments, are the best articles of the kind ever produced.—J. W. and T. ALLEN, manufacturers of portable furniture and military outfitters, 18 and 22 Strand.

WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC and ZINC PAINT. (Langston Sept's Patent). CROWLEY, WHITE, and CROWLEY, Sole Manufacturers, now supply this innocuous substitute for White Lead to shippers and the trade, either in Powder or Paint, of genuine purity, wholesale under brand, of unrivalled colour and texture, direct from the works, Grand Surrey Docks, Rotherhithe.

Zinc Paint is below the price of white lead, possesses equal body, and perfectly unchangeable in colour.

Price List and Prospectus of its superior properties for interior, exterior, and marine purposes, forwarded in answer to letters addressed to Messrs Crowley, White, and Crowley, 10 Lombard street, London.

METCALFE AND CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES, Penetrating Hair Brushes, and Smyrna Sponges. The tooth brush searches thoroughly between the divisions of the teeth, and cleanses them in a most effectual manner. The hair brushes are made of genuine unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like prepared hair. With every description of brush, comb, and perfumery for the toilet.—At Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co.'s only establishment, 130 and 131 Oxford street, second and third doors west from Holles street.—Metcalfe's Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s per box.

DINNEFORD'S

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for acidities, heartburn, headache, gout, and indigestion. As a mild aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescing aperient draught which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts), 172 New Bond street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire

---

DEANE'S TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS which are unequalled for their durability and easy action, are adopted by the gentlemen of the Stock Exchange, and the principal bankers, merchants, and public companies of the city of London, besides several of her Majesty's judges, the most eminent counsel, and the reverend the clergy. Their cheapness and popularity have induced many unprincipled people to put forth imitations of the genuine article, which are entirely useless to the purchaser, and disgraceful to the vendor. The public are therefore cautioned, and respectfully requested not to purchase any as DEANE'S GENUINE TWO-HOLE BLACK PENS, unless each pen is stamped,

"G. and J. Deane, London Bridge,"

and the box, which contains exactly twelve dozen, has thereon a variously coloured label, inscribed,

"G. and J. DEANE'S Two-Hole Black Pens, 46 King William street, London bridge."

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT,

THE "PERMANENT WHITE" OF THE ANCIENT ARTIST,

Is now offered at the price of the ordinary White Lead Paint

Hubbuck and Son, the original manufacturers of White Zinc Paint on a large scale in this country, are enabled by an extended and peculiar process of manufacture (which is patented) to supply their Pure White Zinc Paint at the price of the ordinary White Lead.

Healthful to the painter and to the occupants of newly-painted rooms.

Permanent. Unaffected by bilge water, noxious vapours, and gases.

Our first-class East India ships are now painted with this paint, experience having proved Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc to be the only Permanent White on shipboard.

The Powdered White Zinc also may be had for grinding in oil; also for use for porcelain cards, japanners, gutta percha, and plaster decorations, and the other purposes where it is used with size, gum, varnish, spirit, &c. &c.

As a necessary guard against the substitution of inferior zinc paints, each cask is stamped

"HUBBUCK, LONDON, PATENT."

If the cask is not so marked, the reason is obvious.

For all marine uses—for painting both the inside and outside of ships, lighthouses, sluice-gates, iron roofing, and bridges, the interior and exterior of buildings, and for all ornamental decorative, and sanitary purposes, Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc Paint has proved to be superior to every other paint known, and equally adapted for all climates

A circular, with full particulars, may be had of

THOMAS HUBBUCK and SON,

Colour and Varnish Manufacturers, opposite the London Docks, London.

From Captain Wm. Dicey, H.E.I. Co.'s war-steamer Tenasserim. "April, 1853.

"Your White Zinc Paint is much liked in India, as it does not change yellow like the ordinary white paint."

"Certified that I have used Thos. Hubbuck and Son's Patent White Zinc Paint on the Government State Yacht Soonamooky, and found it far superior to the white paint generally in use. It has kept its pure white appearance up to the present time (twelve months since it was laid on), when the white lead paint has turned yellow. It is also much more economical.

(Signed) J. Simpson,

H.E.I. Co.'s Builder and Surveyor,

Kiddepore, Calcutta, April 21, 1853."